MARCH, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3320.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1794.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, February 18, 1794.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the houſe of William M'Calla, inn-keeper, on Monday, the ſeventeenth day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, one undivided half-part of thirty ſeven acres and one hundred and forty perches of Land, ſituate in Moreland townſhip, and county aforeſaid; bounded by lands of John Moore, Margaret Shearman, Rynear Tyſon and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of WILLIAM TYSON, and to be ſold, by

NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, February 18, 1794.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the houſe of Jacob Zeeber, inn-keeper, on Friday, the 14th day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, one meſſuage or lot of ground, containing eight acres, be the ſame more or leſs; the manſion-houſe ſtands in Sumney town, and there are on the premiſes, a barn, griſt-mill, ſaw-mill, and powder-mill; alſo houſhold and kitchen furniture. Situate in Marlborough townſhip, and bounded by lands of Jacob Zeeber, Chriſtian Sheid, Henry Snyder, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of SEBASTIAN GOETZ, and to be ſold, by

NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

To be ſold, at public vendue,

on the premiſes, on the 15th day of March next, at two o'clock, P. M.

A Plantation of 110 acres of valuable Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Lower-Merion, Montgomery county, ſeven miles and an half from Philadelphia, and half a mile from Righter's ferry, on Schuylkill. There are on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone houſe, barn and ſpring-houſe, a well of good water near the door of the houſe, a fine ſtream of water runs through the land, and ſeveral good ſprings of water on it, a young apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees; about 90 acres of plough land, the remainder meadow and woodland. The ſituation is high and healthy, and but a ſmall diſtance from the canal and turnpike. For further particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber, near the Black Horſe, on the Lancaſter road.

ROBERT ROBERTS.

February 22, 1794.

To be ſold, by public vendue,

at the Tavern-Houſe of JOHN TORBERT, in Newtown, on the 25th of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

A Plantation of about 126 acres of moſt excellent LAND, ſituate in Newtown townſhip, on Neſhaminy creek, about one mile diſtant from the ſaid town, the metropolis of Bucks county, on which is a good dwelling-houſe, barn, and other buildings, and a great proportion of valuable timber, orchard, &c. all now in good fence and excellent ſtate of cultivation. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion and title by the 15th of April next; and ſee the premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living thereon,

JOSHUA VANHORN.

Newtown, Feb. 25, 1794. †

N. B. The ſale is in conſequence of a purchaſe elſewhere.

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion had the 15th of April next,

TWO valuable Plantations, adjoining each other, ſituate in Lower Makefield townſhip, Bucks county, on the road (which ſeparates them) from Newtown to Yardley's ferry, on the Delaware, half way between, at about 3 miles diſtance, and about 25 miles from Philadelphia. One of them, on which is a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, ſmoak-houſe, cart houſe, &c. with a great variety of all kinds of excellent grafted fruit: Alſo, a ſnug new ſtone tenement; contains about 90 acres. The other, on which is a water griſt mill, now in complete order, and two comfortable tenements, contains about 118 acres --both beautifully ſituated, in a very healthy and good neighbourhood, naturally as good land as any in the county, and by the great care in farming it, by its owner, is now in an excellent ſtate of cultivation; the whole in good fence, accommodated with plenty of wood, meadow, &c. To be ſold cheap, either altogether or ſeparately, as may beſt ſuit. Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe, may know the terms and title, (which is indiſputable) by applying on the premiſes, to

CORNELIUS VANSANT.

Makefield, Bucks county, Feb. 25, 1794.

N. B. The ſale is in conſequence of a purchaſe elſewhere. *

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JONATHAN THOMAS, late of Lower Dublin townſhip, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment, without delay; and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce them, duly proved, to the ſubſcribers. *

JONATHAN COMBLEY,
ROBERT HARPER,
BENJAMIN MATHER,
} Executors.

Second month 18th, 1794.

Philadelphia, February 13, 1794.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A WORK, to be entituled,

The FIRST VOLUME of PENNSYLVANIA STATE TRIALS.

THE want of ſufficient information of the State Trials of Great-Britain in the early periods of that government is now lamented: Hitherto there hath been but one trial in the State of Pennſylvania on impeachment: and here alſo it is to be regretted, that, being neglected at the time, the public are now left without ſufficient information on the ſubject of that trial; it is however in this work deſigned to reſcue what can be collected thereof from ſources of indiſputable authority, ſo that the ſame ſhall be preſerved from oblivion.

Another impeachment, and the ſecond, is now depending. An officer is charged by the late Houſe of Repreſentatives, who hath for many years been largely confided in by this State, and hath long been at the head of the financial department of the ſame, and it imports the citizens to know his conduct, and the circumſtances which may be brought forward on his trial.

In this work the Editor will be careful to ſtate the facts, as they may be brought forward, and to lay all the evidence and papers before the public. With this view

The following Terms are reſpectfully ſubmitted to the Public:

I. The work ſhall be printed in octavo, with a good type, on fine paper, and delivered to ſubſcribers at the reſpective places where the ſubſcriptions are taken in, as ſoon as the work ſhall be compleated.

II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to the length of the preſent trial, the ſize of the volume cannot be aſcertained at this time --but the price ſhall not exceed that of ſome of the lateſt publications in this city.

III. It will contain all the preliminaries and incidental circumſtances that may occur during the trial of JOHN NICHOLSON, Eſq; Comptroller-General of this Commonwealth, with the arguments of counſel on both ſides, together with the articles of impeachment, and the pleas and replications at large, the ſeveral reſolutions of the two branches of the ſtate Legiſlature, reſpecting this impeachment, and the final deciſion of the SENATE reſpecting that officer.

To which will be prefixed, as much as can be collected, from authentic documents, of the impeachment, trial, and acquital of the late FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Eſq; Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the State of Pennſylvania, during the late war; never before publiſhed.

No money will be required before the delivery of the book.

Subſcriptions will be received by Francis Bailey, No. 116, High-ſtreet; Wrigley and Berriman, No. 149, Cheſnut-ſtreet; and by the different Bookſellers in this city---Jacob Bailey, Lancaſter; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and by the Editor,

EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-ſubſcribers.

To the Inhabitants of the United States of America.

THE Regiſter and Intelligence Office for hiring Servants and other purpoſes, as adverti ſed on and ſince the 12th of November, 1793, is continued at Mr. JOHN CURTIS's, No. 18, North Third-ſtreet Philadelphia, where he punctually attends to ſupply their applications.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a number of Boys and Girls to be bound Apprentices. Any parent, relation, or other perſon in authority, willing to have their children brought up to induſtry, may hear of a Maſter or Miſtreſs ſuitable to their inclination, and free from any expence whatever, by apylying at the above Office.

Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1794.

A Fulling-Mill to be LET,

Or Worked on SHARES,

SITUATE on Neſhaminy creek, about five miles from Briſtol, in Middletown, Bucks county. There is a good run of buſineſs, and the Mill is in good repair. For further particulars, enquire of JOSHUA WOOLSTON, on the premiſes, at Milford.

Second Mo. 20th, 1794. ‡

A valuable Mill Seat for Sale,

WITH twenty-ſix acres of land, conſiſting of meadow, arable and wood-land, of each near an equal quantity; alſo twenty acres of land, on which there is a ſquare log houſe, with a walled cellar, and a convenient ſpring near the door. The mill ſeat is well adapted for erecting a paper mill upon it, having thirteen feet fall, and ſpring water can be brought into the engine at a ſmall expence. For particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premiſes.

* JOHN RIGHTER.

N. B. Both the above lots are within ten miles of Philadelphia, not two from Lancaſter road, in the townſhip of Lower Merion, Montgomery county.

Jan. 29, 1794. 4w.eow.

ON MONDAY,

The thirty-firſt of MARCH next, at 7 o'clock, at the Coffee-Houſe in Second ſtreet, will be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, purſuant to the laſt Will of ROBERT ERWIN, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed,

ALL that Meſſuage or Tenement and two Lots of ground, with the out-buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging; and alſo a piece of MARSH MEADOW, ſituate and deſcribed as follows, viz.

This place, known by the name of PRIME FIELD, is ſituate within two miles of the city, in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, near to Second-ſtreet continued, and a ſmall diſtance from Garlic Hall. The houſe is 50 feet in front by 20 feet deep, built of brick, one-half whereof only is finiſhed, with good cellars under the whole, an exceeding good garden ſpot in front of the houſe, a pump of excellent water, and an orchard containing about 50 engrafted fruit-trees of ſuperior quality. The lots are contiguous to each other, and contain 8 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. There are, beſides other out-buildings erected on the premiſes, two frame barns or hay-houſes, one of which is 26½ feet in front, by 18 feet deep, the other 20 feet each way, and both in tolerable repair.

The meadow ground is of excellent quality, ſituate in Moyamenſing aforeſaid, on Flout's creek, fronting on Ark Lane, about half a mile from the premiſes before mentioned, containing three acres and ninety perches. One end of the houſe, with three acres of the land, including the orchard, is ſubject to an unexpired leaſe for three years, but can be readily purchaſed at a moderate ſum.

Conditions of ſale are---Caſh for 5-6ths, and 14 years credit for the remaining 1-6th, the purchaſer paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity.

FOOTMAN & CO. Auctioniers.

February 17 1794. t.d.s.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment ---and all thoſe to whom the eſtate owes any thing, are deſired to exhibit their reſpective accounts, for ſettlement.

ROBERT ERWIN,
WILLIAM GRAY,
} Executors.

A Merchant-Mill for Sale.

In purſuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Montgomery County,

Will be expoſed to public ſale,

On the premiſes, on the 3d day of MARCH next, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

A TRACT or piece of LAND, ſituate on Pennypack creek, in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, containing 35 acres and ¾ of an acre, whereon is erected a griſt-mill with a corn kiln, a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn and other buildings. Alſo, about 7 acres and ¾ of an acre of land, ſituate near or on the ſide of Edge-Hill, about 1 and a half mile from the mill. Late the real eſtate of Iſaac Cadwallader, deceaſed. The terms of ſale will be made known, and attendance given, by

DANIEL LONGTSRETH, &
JOHN LONGSTRETH,
} Adm'rs.

February 14, 1794. *

LAND FOR SALE.

To be Sold,

At the Merchants' Coffee Houſe, in Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 12th day of March, at five o'clock in the evening,

ABOUT one hundred and ſixteen acres of valuable LAND, lying in Providence townſhip, Delaware county, about four miles from Cheſter, adjoining lands of Peter Thomas, Jacob Dunn, and others.

Alſo, at ſame time and place, will be ſold, about ſixty acres, in the townſhip of Cheſter, adjoining lands of James Barton, William Weſt, and others. The above tracts are part of the eſtate of Joſeph Swaffer, deceaſed. The terms will be made known at the time of the ſale. For further particulars enquire of JOHN RYON, in Strawberry-alley, or of THOMAS ARMATT, at No. 105 North Second-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1794. †

Will be expoſed to public ſale,

on the 10th day of MARCH next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, by an agreement of the ſubſcribers, the owners thereof, and may be entered upon the twenty-fifth of March next,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in St. George's Hundred, New-Caſtle County, in the ſtate of Delawate, formerly the property of Samuel Clements, deceaſed, containing 320 acres of Land, about the one half of which is well timbered; whereon are erected a large brick houſe and brick kitchen, a good barn, and other out-houſes. Alſo a valuable Griſt Mill, in good repair for either merchant or country work. The ſituation between Hamburgh and Back-Creek, having a ready communication with Philadelphia and Baltimore, renders it a ſuitable place for a ſtore. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may at any time view the premiſes, by applying to ROBERT SMITH, reſiding thereon.

DAVID THOMAS.
ABRAHAM NANNA,
JOHN WENTZ,
REES NANNA,
DAVID CONNARD.

Feb. 13th, 1794. §

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, February 19.

A meſſage from the Preſident announced, that the act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and ſons has received his approbation and ſignature.

The report from the ſelect committee, on the memorial of A. G. Frauncis, was taken up and agreed to by the Houſe.

The diſcuſſion of the report on the Poſt-Office law, was finiſhed in committee of the whole—agreed to by the Houſe—and a committee appointed to bring in a bill.

The diſcuſſion of a report on the Judiciary laws of the United States engaged the attention of the committee of the whole, till the time of adjournment.

THURSDAY, February 20.

In committee of the whole, on the ſtate of the Union, Mr. Trumbull in the chair,

The naval armament of the United States being under conſideration, a motion was made by Mr Murray, to ſtrike out SALT, and the duty intended to be laid on it, as one of the items reported by the ſelect committee an object for taxation to compleat the armament.—Whereupon a debate commenced, which continued nearly to the hour of adjournment, when the queſtion was put, and 63 members roſe in ſupport of the motion.

FRIDAY, February 21.

Several petitions were read and referred—among which was a petition from ſundry perſons, holders of the bills called new Emiſſion money—praying that thoſe bills may be provided for on ſimilar principles with the other evidences of the public debt already funded—Referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The houſe then took into conſideration the report of the committee of the whole relative to the naval armament.

The firſt reſolution being read, which ſtates the naval force neceſſary for the protection of the commerce of the United States againſt the Algerine cruizers, on the queſtion for agreeing to this part of the report, the ayes and noes were called, and are as follows; Ayes 43—Nays 41.

The other reſolutions providing the ways and means were ſeverally read and agreed to, and the report was then referred to the original committee, to prepare and bring in a bill.

A report from the Secretary of War was read, relative to the operation of the law reſpecting invalid penſioners.

MONDAY, February 24.

Purſuant to the requeſt of the Secretary of the Treaſury, as expreſſed in a letter to the Houſe ſome time ſince, a motion was brought forward this day, by Mr. Giles, for the appoinment of a committee to enquire into the tranſactions of the Treaſury department: with this motion was connected a ſeries of inſtructions to be obſerved by the committee in conducting the enquiry.

The time was taken up in diſcuſſing theſe inſtructions, which, after ſome alterations, were agreed to.

A committee of fifteen members was then appointed.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, communicating extracts from letters lately received from the American Miniſter in London; copy of a letter from the American Secretary of State, to the Britiſh Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the United States, relative to a Commercial Treaty. Alſo,

A letter from Meſſrs. Carmichael and Short, the American Miniſters at Madrid.

Theſe communications being announced as confidential, when the reading of them was called for, the galleries were cleared.

TUESDAY, February 25.

"An act in alteration of the act for e ſtabliſhing a Mint," received from the Senate, was read the third time, and paſſed the Houſe this day without amendment.

The Houſe then took into conſideration a memorial of Arthur St. Clair, praying a ſettlement of an old account of ſervices and expences as a commiſſioner, for holding a treaty with certain Indian Tribes: The diſcuſſion of this memorial took up the time till the adjournment, without a final deciſion taking place.

WEDNESDAY, February 26.

Several petitions were read and referred.

Mr. Smith called up the motion which he laid on the table a few days ſince, the object of which is, that a committee ſhould be appointed to conſider and report on the propriety of remitting the duty on imported bar iron, in certain caſes. This motion was agreed to, and a committee of three appointed.

A repreſentation was read from the pilots of Ocracock Bar—and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Fitzſimons moved that that part of the Preſident's meſſage, which relates to the arms and military ſtores of the United States, be referred to a committee, with inſtructions to report whether any and what additions are neceſſary to be made to any part of the ſame; with the probable expence of ſuch addition.

Mr. Baldwin brought forward a motion, which was read and agreed to, that the committee appointed to enquire into the transactions of the Treasury Department be authorised to send for persons, papers and records.

Mr. Carnes offered a resolution, the purport of which is, that the President of the United States be requested to lay before the House the statement of the amount of the monies that have been expended in making presents to the Creek Indians since the treaty held at New-York; also the amount of expences attending the formation of that treaty: After a few remarks it was agreed that this motion should lie on the table till to-morrow.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for the relief of Lucy Clark, Mr. Bourne in the chair. This bill provides for granting a sum of money, which was due to her late husband Thomas Clark, deceased, for public services, and for the hire of a negro slave, for whose time in the public service a bond had been recovered against the petitioner.

The bill was opposed, as contravening the act of limitation, and as opening a door to innumerable other claims now barred by law—if taken up, ought to be done on a general principle.

It was supported, as providing for a case standing on its own merits, attended with peculiarly unfortunate circumstances, that bore extremely hard on the petitioner, and these were principally imputable to the officer, who had neglected to make the proper return in season.

The committee, on motion, at length rose, and were discharged from any further proceedings thereon.

It was then moved that the bill should be re-committed to a special committee.

This motion did not obtain.

It being moved by Mr. Nicholas, to take into consideration the confidential communications of the President of the United States, for the purpose of determining whether they shall be made public—the galleries were cleared.

THURSDAY, February 27.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of War on the petition of Wm. M'Hatton—This report is in favour of the petitioner, who prays to be placed on the pension list, and return his commutation money.

After a variety of observations, the committee rose without coming to a vote, and the report was referred to a select committee, with instructions to report whether any, and what, alterations ought to take place in the pension law.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for the remission of certain duties paid by Eliphalet Lad, on goods damaged on board the ship Columbia, wrecked near Plymouth, Massachusetts—Mr. Bourne in the chair.

After some discussion of this bill, the committee rose, and were discharged from any further proceeding on the same.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, it was voted that there should be a call of the House tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

LEXINGTON, January 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Fort Washington 16th current, to his friend in this town.

"On the 11th instant, a few hours before I left head-quarters, a Delaware Indian (originally of the Stockbridge tribe) and his interpreter, with a flag, arrived.—They were sent by the Delawares and Maumees, to know whether the white people would treat with them; they say all the Indians are for peace, even the Shawnees, who will treat on the same terms as the others. The next day, arrived young BOKINGEHELES and WHITE-EYES on the same business."

STAUNTON, February 8.

A gentleman directly from Head Quarters, who passed through this town the 5th instant, gives us the following information:—That on the first of January last General Wayne decamped, and left his intended winter-quarters, after building a very good fort, in which he left 70 effective men well officer'd—and has removed with the rest of his troops to the late Gen. St. Clair's battle ground, where he has erected another garrison, and fortified himself so well, that he bids defiance to all the Indian tribes this winter.

The day following passed through this town an officer, with dispatches from General Wayne to the Secretary of War—That some small parties of the troops have been recently detached on reconnoitering the enemy's strong holds, and have been as successful as our most sanguine wishes would prompt us to hope for; being cautious and very determined—They fell on some Indian camps, before they were discovered, killed eight the first fire, and wounded many; these parties, besides routing the little camps of the enemy, have taken plunder to the amount of 1000 dollars. Since which, the Indians have sent in three flags, proposing a treaty.

BALTIMORE, February 21.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Gibraltar, dated the 9th November, to one in this town.

"We understand, that by an agreement between Portugal and Algiers, American vessels bound to Portugal are to go free of capture; and that the Portuguese squadron still in the bay, have orders to examine all captures made by those rovers, that pass this Strait, up the Mediterranean. But we don't find this verified, as the Portuguese frigates now lie perfectly at ease in this bay, and do not appear to cruize at all since the truce has been effected.

"We have reason to believe that the Algerines, in consequence of their success, will, if offers are made them from your continent, demand such terms as you will not grant, and that nothing but a maritime force will check these rovers."

February 24.

ANNIVERSARY.

What employment more agreeable to the human mind, than recalling the services of eminent persons, who have proved blessings to their country; to be grateful to such whilst living, and to perpetuate their memory when dead, is a tribute which mankind have never withheld, when left to their genuine feelings. In a political point of view, demonstrations of public gratitude serve as incentives to virtuous actions, and inspire in the young patriot an earnest desire to deserve and attract from his fellow citizens like applause and remembrance. For a people to place a man in a high, conspicuous, and trying situation, where he must be daily exposed to a variety of embarrassments, and often reduced to the hard alternative of choosing between difficulties, and then to leave him to be attacked, abused and insulted, without shewing indignation of such treatment, or giving any public mark of their approbation of his conduct, would at least indicate such a people to be extremely insensible, or exceedingly depraved; should such a case ever occur, that virtuous men must buffet the waves of opposition without any public countenance and support, it would soon unavoidably happen, that they would seek for privacy and retirement; whilst the political gambler, the turbulent, unprincipled, and hypocritical, would seize upon government as their natural inheritance, and convert it into a settled tyranny. It is certainly a first and leading step to such a crime, to persuade a people into a belief, when the most virtuous men and most beneficial measures of government are misrepresented, abused, and calumniated, that it is right in them to be silent, and proper to withhold from their benefactors, at such times, the trifling mite of public praise, or small reward of public approbation. This character does not apply to the people of Maryland: a state possessing an important and growing trade, composed of farmers and planters, sensible, œconomical, and free from foreign debts; of merchants well informed, active, enterprising and industrious; and of mechanics, who have felt and who have understanding to set a just value on the advantages of a stable and firm government, will be the last in the union to be betrayed into such a conduct, and among the first to support those measures which have encreased the national prosperity, and to signify their approbation of the men to whom these measures are owing. We notice, therefore, with peculiar pleasure, the behaviour of the citizens of Baltimore on the 22d instant, being the birth-day of the justly celebrated GEORGE WASHINGTON, as affording another proof of the grateful remembrance in which they held his many military and civil services, of their approbation of his principles and prudence, and reliance on his courage and skill to pilot, with dignity and safety, thro' a difficult navigation and tempestuous sea, the vessel of state. On this occasion the several Baltimore companies of militia united in a battalion, under Capt. Stricker, appeared under arms, and went through a variety of well chosen evolutions and firings with great exactness and beauty; after which the merchants, joined by a number of their Fellow-Citizens, dined at Mr. Grant's, where the following toasts were drank, amidst the applauses of the companies, besides a number of patriotic volunteers, and the day concluded with the utmost harmony and satisfaction.

TOASTS.

1. GEORGE WASHINGTON, the early, the uniform, the steady, and unshaken friend of his country!

2. The people of the United States, may they never, in the exercise of their rights as men, violate their duties as citizens.

3. The proclamation of neutrality, which offends only the enemies of the peace, and disturbers of the prosperity of the United States.

4. Congress. More wisdom or more patriotism to those, who would unsettle every thing and settle nothing.

5. The state governments. May their citizens ever bear in mind, that the wisdom and patriotism of the Senate of the United States depend wholly on the men they may choose to their several legislatures.

6. The people of France—May their arduous struggle terminate in a free republican government.

7 To all nations at war, peace, and to all nations at peace, prosperity.

8. May the people of every country be permitted to enjoy that government which they think best adapted to produce their happiness.

9. May the United States soon have a respectable navy, and their harbours well fortified.

10. A navigation act in due time, without injurious and indivious distinctions.

11. The agriculture, commerce and manufactures of the United States.

12. May those persons who have increased the means for extending trade, agriculture and manufactures, by restoring public credit, long be witness to the prosperity they have produced.

13. The General government—may the spirit which established it watch over its safety.

14. May the blessings of peace be continued to the people of the United States.

15. May the man we celebrate, long pilot the vessel of state.

NEW-YORK, February 24.

By the arrival of Capt. Brown, from Guernsey, which place he left the 8th January, we have positive accounts of the RECAPTURE OF TOULON by the French. Capt. Brown does not recollect the exact time of Toulon's being taken, but informs, that the report was prevalent ten days previous to his sailing—When the news first arrived, it was not credited, but before his departure, there was not the least doubt of its being true, as confirmations, from various quarters, had been received at Guernsey. The English on their leaving the harbour, set fire to several sail of French vessels, not being able to take them off.

He likewise confirms the account of General O'Hara, with the men under his command, having been taken, some days before the recapture of Toulon.

February 26. Monday arrived the ship Charleston, Capt. Sheffield, from Charleston. We have been favoured with the following particulars from a gentleman, who came passenger in her. That on the evening previous to sailing from that port, accounts were received from St. Augustine, which state, that a plot had been discovered, which premeditated the giving up of that place to the French; the Lieutenant-Governor of St. John's river, Mr. M'Intosh, and a number of other characters, were taken up, and sent to the Havanna in irons, commissions from Mr Genet being found in their possession. The troops on the river St. Mary's were drawn off to the river St. John's, and the whole of the militia under arms.

February 28.

TOWN-MEETING.

Yesterday, at twelve o'clock, a numerous and respectable Meeting of at least Fifteen Hundred Citizens was held at the Tontine Coffee House, pursuant to a notification published in the newspapers during the preceding days of this week, and the Tontine Coffee-House being not large enough to accommodate the Meeting, an adjournment was made to the City-Hall, the largest room of which, with both the galleries, were too small to contain them; they moved to the upper part of Broad-street, in front of the City-Hall.

William W. Gilbert, Chairman.

A discussion took place, concerning the vexations and embarrassments under which our foreign commerce labours, by reason of British spoliation, in various instances lately committed; whereupon, the citizens assembled unanimously agreed to the appointment of a committee of twenty, to consider what measures appear proper to be adopted in the present juncture, and to report a set of resolutions expressive thereof; with a view that the same, when agreed to, and notified by the meeting, may be forwarded to our Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Then it was resolved, that such resolutions as the committee may draw up, should be published one day before the day to which the meeting should adjourn, for the information of the citizens.

After which the meeting adjourned, to assemble in Broad street, in front of the City-Hall, at noon, on Thursday, the sixth day of March, to decide the report of the committee.

It must be pleasing to every good citizen to hear that perfect harmony and good order prevailed at the meeting.

The following Gentlemen were appointed on the Committee.

William W. Gilbert, Peter R. Livingston, James Nicholson, Samuel L. Mitchell, Nicholas Cruger, William Denning, Edward Livingston, Peter Elting, Isaac Clason, Samuel Osgood, James Alner, Thomas Nixon, Joseph Griffiths, Henry Rutgers, Brockholst Livingston, White Matlack, Samuel Broome, Horatio Gates, William S. Smith, Thomas Farmer.

MIDDLETOWN, February 22.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Western Territory, to a gentleman in this town, dated Fort Washington, Jan. 18, 1794.

"There have been, within a few days, serious proposals for peace, on the part of the hostile Indians. There are now three Delaware Indians, with an interpreter, in camp; who arrived there a few days since with a white Flag, to sue for peace. They declare they should have made peace with our Commissioners the last summer, if *Brandt* had not talked double to them. One principal Chief, from the Shawanese or Delaware nation, has gone to Post Vincennes, to make peace, declaring he would not go in the bloody path with the others who came to camp."

BOSTON, February 17.

Capt. Lewis arrived here yesterday, in 41 days from St. Ubes, and informs, that TOULON was so far retaken, as that all the forts and heights, except one (which was invested) were in possession of the French Republicans; by which the shipping of the combined forces cannot afford any assistance to the besieged, and that all supplies are entirely cut off; so that they can finally be starved out.

To be Sold, by private Sale,

THE FOLLOWING

LOTS & MESSUAGE,

In the City of Burlington, West New-Jersey, viz.

No. 1. A LOT and messuage on the west side of York-street, in breadth six perches and four feet, extending westward twenty-six perches, containing one acre; bounded on the east by York street, on the south by Samuel Rogers, on the west by Samuel Bullus, and on the north by ——— Craig and a lot of John Shrieve. The house pleasantly situated, has three rooms on the first floor, four rooms on the second story, and a kitchen in the cellar.

No. 2. Another LOT on York street, fifty-six feet one inch and a half, and continues the same breadth westward to a lot belonging to ——— Craig; bounded by York-street on the east, Wilkins's lot on the north, and Shrieve's lot on the south. Enquire of DANIEL ELLIS, in Burlington, or the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

JOSHUA HOWELL.

Philadelphia, 2d month 27th, 1794.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Plantation, containing 146 acres of good LAND pleasantly situated in the township of Lower Makefield, Bucks county, on the road leading from Newtown to the Falls Meeting-house, adjoining lands of Benjamin Palmer, John Knight, and others, four miles from Newtown, and four from the Falls; there are on the premises a good two story stone house, with a kitchen adjoining, a well of water near the door, two good barns, one 40 feet by 30, the other nearly the same size, upwards of 100 apple trees, about 40 acres of woodland 25 acres of meadow, and more may be made. For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

AMOS PALMER.

March 1, 1794.

To be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On the 17th day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Montgomery,

A Certain tract of LAND, in the township of Norriton, through which the Swedesford road runs, and about one mile from Norristown; containing 32 acres, late the estate of William M'Calmant, deceased: There are on the premises about four acres of good meadow, and more may be made, six acres of wood-land, and the remainder good plough-land, under good fence.

On the same day will be SOLD, on the premises, another tract of LAND, adjoining the above described tract and lands of Ezekiel Rhoads, John Coulston and others, containing 24 acres; late the estate of said William M'Calmant: There are on the premises, a log house and barn, a good bearing orchard, about three acres of excellent meadow, and never failing springs of water, the remainder is part plough, and part wood-land. The whole in good repair. The conditions will be made known on the day and place of sale, by

EZEKIEL RHOADS, Administrator.

February 25, 1794.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away, in June last, a black COW, with both horns sawed off, and branded on each horn R. EVANS, with both ears slit. Whoever takes up said cow, and brings her to JACOB MYERS, on the Township Line road, about four miles from Philadelphia, or to ROBERT EVANS, in Fifth-street, between Cherry and Race streets, or gives information, so that she may be got again, shall have the above reward.

March 1, 1794.

A STRAY COW.

CAME to the Farm of JACOB MYERS, some time in September last, on the Township Line road, four miles from Philadelphia, a red and white COW, with a white star in her forehead. Whoever has lost the same, will please come and prove their property, pay charges, and take her away.

March 1, 1794.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Deptford township, Gloucester county, near Woodberry, a man named JOHN CANE, about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. Had on, when he went away, a linen frock, green under jacket, old cloth trowsers, and an old hat. Whoever takes him up, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the above reward.

JONATHAN MORGAN.

March 1, 1794.

FOR SALE,

A GRIST MILL, on Pennepack creek, with a suitable place for a Paper Mill or other works, with thirty acres of Land, on which are two dwelling houses, and stables, situate in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, about 11 miles from the city. As it is presumed no person will purchase without viewing the premises, a further description is thought unnecessary. Possession will be given the first day of the fourth month next. For terms, apply to JAMES VERREE, living near the same.

Feb. 1, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

A report is in circulation, that a large body of men under the command of General Clarke, were to set off from Kentucky the first of March, on an expedition to the Mississippi.

The Senate of the State of New-York, have passed a bill for amending the act for the support of government. The object of which is to reduce the pay of the Members of the Legislature. They have also passed a bill relative to fortifications; in which 30,000l. is appropriated for that purpose.

The following letter from Captain William Penrose, Master of the ship President, belonging to Philadelphia, was yesterday received by his Owner, by the way of Alicant and Baltimore.

Algiers, Nov. 4th, 1793.

Sir,

I am utterly at a loss how to proceed, or how to inform you of the distressed situation I am in.

On the 23d October, at nine o'clock, A. M. a sail to windward bore down upon us, which we thought was a Spanish privateer; when he came nigh, hoisted Spanish colours, fired a gun to leeward, and brought us too. As soon as he saw the American colours hoisted, he hoisted out the launch immediately. It being then nearly calm as it had been for eight days before; in an instant there was nearly thirty armed men on board, they first saluted me with a dreadful stroke with a cutlass, made me jump over the rail into the boat, and all hands after me without suffering any one to go below, and carried us on board the cruizer, where they stripped us to our skin, and gave us a few old rags, that would scarcely cover our nakedness, let alone keep us from the cold. In this situation we were obliged to lay on deck, the people they let go below, and Mr. Barry by some means or other, got below for two nights; I was forced to lay on the poop, and the wind being at E. N. E. it almost perished me; but at length an old man, more humane than the rest, lent me a blanket, which they had taken out of the ship. The provisions they gave us was black bread and water, sometimes a few rotten olives, and that we thought was a treat. In this situation we continued eight days.

On the 31st we arrived at Algiers: we thought ourselves hardly treated on board the cruizer, but alas, our sorrows were but coming on, for we were not on shore scarcely, when they almost loaded us with irons, and the second day made us go to work like criminals and murderers, that we are in the most abject slavery ever people were, in the world. The same day arrived two frigates and a brig, who had taken nine more American vessels; so that our number now is above one hundred, and are expecting more daily. They have several cruizers out now, and there are several in the harbour equipping with the utmost speed.

When I was taken, Cape St. Mary's bore N. N. W. 5 or 6 miles distance; made Cape St. Vincent's on the 15th, on the 17th spoke an English brig, but I suppose he had not heard of the Algerines being out of the Streights, for he said nothing about them: but we have every reason to suspect them to be our worst enemies.

There is part of two ships companies here, that was taken eight years ago, but the Plague and hard usage has carried them all off but ten. The small pittance they had from the United States has been taken off nigh three months, so that we have nothing to subsist on, but a little black bread and water, and sometimes nothing, for it is against their religion to give Christians, as they call us, any flesh meat; and if you will be so kind as to supply me with a few dollars for the present, I shall take it as the greatest favour any person ever conferred on me, for it is impossible to subsist long in this miserable situation.

Extracts from Capt. John M'Shane's letters, dated at Algiers, 2d, 3d, 5th and 13th November, 1793, to his owner in this city.

Dear Sir,

I have to inform you that on the 30th August, we were boarded by the Colloden, an English 74, who pressed the chief mate (Andrew Tullock) and three of our men (Edward Kerr and William Brown, the other's name I have forgot) being Englishmen, and sent us one man and two boys instead of them. The man's name is Mott, and has a family in Norfolk, Virginia; the boys names are Burgis and Smith, apprentices to Capt. Conyngham of same place, who wish their friends to know where they are.—We had light winds and calms with 25 days easterly winds on the coast, which was the cause of our long passage. After having run the guantlet with 2 frigates, on the 18th October, about 5 leagues from Gibraltar, we were boarded by a sheerback of 20 guns belonging to this place, who after coming within musket shot, kept up a constant firing with small arms, until they manned our yards from theirs, then the firing ceased, and they came down sword in hand, spared our lives but nothing else, having stripped us of the cloaths we had on, and put us on board the sheerback, which brought us to this place the 30th ult. when we were taken before the Dey, from thence to the Bonyou where the slaves are kept locked up at night: next day we were all sent to the marine, and kept at hard labour from day light to dark, with an iron chain which reaches from our legs to our hips, about 50lb. weight, and treated with great severity by our masters, who allow us nothing but bread and water for our subsistence. The wheel-barrow men in your city lived a genteel life to what we do. Our situation is truly shocking, and how long we can exist, God only knows. The Carpenter, John M'Farlane, a Scotch man, was taken out of the marine by the British Consul—the sail maker, John Fogereaux, and two Spaniards, G. Romeo and B. Gazona, were sold at public auction. On the evening of the same day I arrived here, the following Masters, with their crews were brought in—Captains Wallace, Virginia; Newman, Boston; Taylor, Rhode-Island; Furnace, New-Hampshire; Calder, Gloucester; Burnham, New-York; Bailey, Newbury; Moss, Ditto; Penrose, Philadelphia. The whole number of Americans is between 120 and 130; they treat the Dutch in the same manner they do us. Capt. O'Brian and Stephens with their crews are here, 10 of them are living, the rest dead.—If their small number could not be redeemed, we have no hopes of relief, therefore endeavour to make ourselves as happy as possible: they ask for my ransom 4000 dollars, first and second mate 3000 dollars each, and for each man 1500 dollars. If a peace is not made, or our ships protected, we may expect to increase daily, as we are all employed in the marine department fitting out cruizers. I have not yet learned their force, but as there is no check on them no American vessel will be able to go to Europe in safety. A courier is arrived from Alicant informing the Dey that Col. Humphrey's is there, with full powers from Congress to make a peace, and waits his permission to come, but the Dey I am informed had refused him.

I remain,
Your humble servant.

N. B.—Names of the Crew on board the ship Minerva.

John M'Shane	Master.
Andrew Tullock	1st Mate.
Samuel Milburne	2d do.
John M'Farelane	Carpenter.
John Fogereaux	Sailmaker.
Abel Willis	Cook.
Joseph Rogers	Seaman.
William Brown	ditto.
Thomas Burdon	ditto.
William Walker	ditto.
William Grafton	ditto.
Giani Romeo	ditto.
Barrotami Gazona	ditto.
John Sutton	ditto.
Edward Kerr	ditto.
Joseph Deitz	ditto.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, to a House in this city, dated 6th December, 1793.

Mr. Simpson of Gibraltar writes to us under date 21st November last.

"I have a hint from good authority, that the whole Portuguese squadron which has been employed as convoys from your port, will rendezvous here for the purpose of not permitting the Algerines to pass into the Atlantic again for a time; and the two armed brigs that sailed with the convoy from your port the 4th instant are arrived here, which were their sealed orders, and this confirms the foregoing opinion: as for the rovers, I am satisfied they are all returned home, for two Americans from Boston and Charleston are just arrived here and several others last week, both here and at Cadiz, who bring no account of the rovers.

"As Mr. Simpson is the American agent at Gibraltar, his informations on this subject are undoubtedly to be credited. He further advised there were four American vessels there which would sail for different ports of your continent with the first Levant wind, satisfied of there being free of Algerines.

"From St. Ubes we are advised, that three American vessels arrived there to load salt. From these circumstances we are warranted to advance, under a moral certainty, that the principle risk of your navigation from the Corsairs is removed, and that it will still be more protected by this court and that of Madrid, for the few American vessels now here to return home, a convoy will be granted shortly."

Extract of a letter from Alicant, to a house in this city, dated 23d November, 1793.

"Col Humphreys, our Minister resident, at Lisbon, is now here, and has consulted our R. M. (Consul of the United States) on the measures most expedient for the present relief of those unfortunate captives; and as he remains charged with the business, will exert his greatest abilities to alleviate their distress. Any commands or instructions you may remit us, via Cadiz or Lisbon, will be carefully attended.

"Portuguese squadron—four frigates from twenty-eight to forty-four guns; three brigs from twelve to twenty-four guns; several small cruizers."

Lisbon, Dec. 17, 1793.

Mr. Willian Bell,

Sir,

We have just received the inclosed letter by a Portuguese frigate: It is, we presume, from Captain M'Shane, who had the misfortune of being captured near the mouth of the Straights, by an Algerine cruizer, and carried a slave to Algiers. We feel very much for him (having had the pleasure of knowing him here in the ship Mary Ann, owned by Messrs. Stewart and Barr, of Philadelphia) and all the Americans who have fallen victims to the detested rovers, and it will give us pleasure to alleviate their unfortunate situation.

We are sorry to inform you that on the 5th of November, the date of Captain M'Shane's letter, there were 120 to 130 poor Americans in slavery; and this is not the worst, the piratical beings came out again into the Atlantic the 29th ult. in search of more plunder, and we fear they will do further mischief. Their cruizing now is contrary to the old system of retiring from the ocean in November, and coming out in April; but they never did much harm to the Portuguese, for since our residence in this city, half a century, they captured but three brigs, one ship, and three or four schooners, and carried them into Algiers. We hope the United States will soon establish a force to keep those pirates from ever entering the Atlantic again.

We suppose that you have been informed that this court and Spain grant convoys to your flag, as well as those of the Hans Towns. Our letters from Gibraltar, dated the 25th ult. advise that a Portuguese frigate had taken under her protection five Americans, to see them to the westward, out of danger.

This opportunity of Capt. Stafford, to Baltimore, not allowing us more time to enlarge, we remain, &c.

JOHN BULKELEY & SON.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Oliver Ormsby, dated Green View, Head-Quarters, January 11, 1794, to his friend in Pittsburgh.

"The day after my arrival here, an old Delaware Indian and a white man came in with a flag to the General, and a message from the hostile Indians, that they desired to be at peace with the Americans; that they were deceived, and were sorry they had not made peace sooner; that the late escorts had not been molested; that twelve men under the command of Capt. Collins, had lately had a skirmish with twenty-six Indians, the former lost three men, the latter five; the Indians kept possession of the ground—In consequence of this information Capt. Eaton was ordered out with sixty men to bury the dead; he proceeded to the field of action, where there was a large Indian encampment, but being discovered the savages fled, leaving behind them, a large quantity of fur, skins, &c. that the party returned without the loss of a man. That the General and men were in high spirits."

The following is the weight of an Ox, six years old, sold in the Market on Saturday last, by Mr. George Hopple, at stall No. 4.—He was raised and fed by Jacob Hiltzheimer, Esquire.

	lbs.
Two Fore Quarters	885½
Two Hind ditto	693¾
Hide	181
Tallow	117
Head and Tongue	52
Heart	10½
Feet	60
Liver and Lights	90
Entrails	96
Total Weight	2185¾

Newtown, Bucks county, Feb. 25th, 1794.

Departed this life, on the 22d inst. Mrs. MARTHA MURRAY, the amiable consort of General FRANCIS MURRAY, of Bucks county, in the forty-seventh year of her age. Her remains, attended by a very numerous and respectable concourse of people of every class and denomination, were interred in the Presbyterian burying-ground at Newtown, on the 24th. A sermon was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. James Boyd, from 1 Thess. iv. 17, last clause.

This amiable woman possessed, in a high degree, many of those social virtues and graces, which adorn the female character, in that sphere of life which she acted; and conciliated to her the love and esteem of all who knew her in life, and made her death as generally and sincerely lamented: For in her they lost the cheerful companion, the social neighbour, the true friend, the charitable succourer of the poor, the sympathetic reliever of the distressed, the faithful and loving wife, the prudent œconomist, and the tender and affectionate mother. The loss is great and irreparable, especially to the young and rising family she has left behind; and the grief might be equally inconsolable, had they not this confidence, that their loss is her eternal gain: And that she has left behind a character unimpeached by envy itself—and an example, by imitation of which they may render themselves beloved, as she was.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, I have given a Promissary Note, bearing date the first day of March instant, for sixty six dollars, payable to William Haight, or order, on or before the 20th instant: This is to give public notice to all persons, not to take any assignment or indorsement of the said note, as it was obtained from me fraudulently, and without consideration, wherefore I will not pay the same.

JOHN HUSTON.

March 4, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of PETER WENTZ, the elder, late of Whitpaine township, in the county of Montgomery, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of April next; and those who have demands against the said estate, are desired to produce the same, in order that they may be settled.

JOSEPH TYSON, } Adm'rs.
MORDECAI JONES, }

Montgomery county, March 3, 1794.

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has the exclusive right of making, constructing, using and vending to others, to be used within the limits of the county of Lancaster, in the State of Pennsylvania, and within the limits of the State of New York, all the Machines necessary to produce the improvements on the art of manufacturing grain into flour or meal, to wit. For elevating grain and meal from the lower to the upper stories, and conveying the same from one part of the mill to another, and for cooling the meal and attending the boulting hopper, for which a patent was granted, under the authority of the United States, to Oliver Evans of New-Castle county, State of Delaware, which patent he holds, in trust, for me, my heirs and assigns, so far as the same relates to the county of Lancaster, and State of New-York. Any person desirous to see my right to the said exclusive privilege, will find it on record in the Office for Recording of Deeds in and for the county of Lancaster. Gentlemen desirous of introducing this celebrated invention into their mills, will be supplied with a permit, by application to me, or to Mr. Jacob Lahn, Bookseller, Lancaster; Mr. Michael Farmer, Miller, on Conestogo; or to Mr. Joseph Evans, near Newport, Delaware State, my Agents, at the rate of Thirty-Three Dollars for each water-wheel, and will invest them with full right to the privilege. As this privilege is exclusively mine, within the limits aforesaid, the public is cautioned against the imposition and injury they would experience from taking a pretended right from any other person.

JOHN EVANS.

WE, the Subscribers, owners of Merchant Mills within the county of Lancaster, have examined the right of the said John Evans to the exclusive privilege above-mentioned, and are so well convinced of its being vested in him that we have taken permits under him, and in every respect find him equal to the engagements he holds out to the public.

James and D. Sterrett,	Christian Shume,
Michael Withery,	John Binkley,
Christian Stoner,	Jacob Kasmann,
	Samuel Harlacher.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HANNAH DE HAVEN, late of the township of Radnor, in the county of Delaware, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against the said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, for settlement, to

PETER DE HAVEN, Executor.

February 6, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Rebecca Jones, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those whoh ave any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, for settlement, to

PETER DE HAVEN, Administrator.

Feb. 6, 1794.

A valuable GRAZING and STOCK FARM

To be LETT,

And entered on the 20th of March next,

SITUATE on the waters of Goshen and Dennis's creek, at Cape May, about 70 miles by land from Philadelphia, to which there is an easy and convenient communication by water. In its present situation it will yield hay sufficient to winter 200 head of cattle, and by a little improvement 300. On the premises there is a dwelling-house, a large barn accommodated for an extensive farm yard to keep the cattle in, for the purpose of making manure and compost; about 200 acres of meadow lately inclosed by a bank, 120 acres of newly cleared upland, 40 of which was cleared last year, a considerable quantity more now clearing, and a large quantity still to clear. The soil is good, yielding plentiful crops of wheat, Indian corn, &c. to the hand of the industrious husbandman; will well suit a farmer who is used to raising cattle, and has or can procure a number of the labourers, and is desirous to engage in an extensive course of farming and raising cattle; and in winter time, if wanted, the subscriber can employ any number of labourers in working cedar swamp or cutting cordwood. There is a large wood range for hogs, which will make it profitable for to raise them. This property will be let on shares, on advantageous terms to the tenant; and either the one half or the whole of the stock will be furnished with the farm, or as may be agreed on. Apply to CLARK NOTTINGHAM, near the premises, who will shew them; or for terms, at No. 152, South Front-street, Philadelphia, to

THOMAS LEAMING, Jun.

☞ May be let with the above, the grazing of one third of the Seven Mile Beach, which will annually support 120 head of cattle, from October to July, without hay, or any person to take care of them.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CHARLES SYNG, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those that have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to

HENRY GRAFF, and } Adm'rs.
CHARLES BITTERS, }

January 21, 1794. t. f.

HOWELL's MAPS

Of PENNSYLVANIA, both large and ſmall reviſed Emiſſions,

For SALE by the SUBSCRIBER.

THE ſmall one much improved, containing all the larger waters, County diviſions, number, name and diviſion of the Surveyor's Diſtricts in the new purchaſe, donation and depreciation lands, county towns, canals, portages, principal roads, and the improvement of roads and inland navigation, as propoſed by the Legiſlature, &c.

The lateſt MAP of New-Jerſey.

A NEW MAP of the Republic of France, divided into Departments: An Engliſh edition.

He puts Maps on canvaſs, colours, varniſhes and mounts them on frames or rollers; cuts, folds and caſes them for pocket carriage, equal in ſtile to any done in London.

Price of the large Map, three dollars and a half--Of the ſmall Map one dollar and an half.

READING HOWELL, No. 83,
North Fifth-ſtreet.

Feb. 10, 1794.

† The ſmall Map to be had alſo, of Joſeph Cruckſhank, Stationer, Market-ſtreet.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Mannington townſhip, Salem county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the 8th day of February, a negro man ſervant, named MARK, but ſometimes calls himſelf BOB, is 22 years of age, ſhort and well ſet, very remarkable for the care which he takes in dreſſing and queueing his hair, the middle finger on the left hand, when he was a child, received a wound from a hatchet, ſo that he is unable to cloſe it, on the upper part of the left ear is a ſcar, occaſioned by a bite which he received in fighting.

Said negro had on and took with him one homeſpun great coat, one homeſpun claret coloured ditto, one jean coat of an olive colour, one homeſpun cloth ditto, one linſey ſtriped pea jacket with ſleeves, one homeſpun cloth veſt, one pattern veſt, one pair of dark brown cloth trowſers, one fine linen ſhirt, frilled at the boſom, two new Ruſſia-ſheeting ſhirts, two pair of yarn ſtockings, one pair of cotton ditto, one new hat, two pair of ſhoes, and three pair of ſhoe buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought home, by

ROBERT JOHNSON.

February 14, 1794. *

To be Sold by private Sale,

A VALUABLE FORGE, in the townſhip of Dover, in the county of Monmouth, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, known by the name of the Federal Forge. It is built on an excellent ſtream, one of the branches of Toms river. There is likewiſe a good ſaw-mill, with two ſaws, on the premiſes, from which boards are frequently rafted to the public landings on Toms river, which is about nine miles diſtance, from whence iron and lumber may be eaſily conveyed to New-York or Philadelphia, by water. There is a good two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, with two rooms below and four above, with a good log kitchen and a frame ſtore houſe at the end of the dwelling houſe, and fourteen comfortable log dwelling houſes, convenient for work people, a large coal-houſe, waggon-houſe, blackſmith's ſhop, with a good ſet of tools, convenient ſtables ſufficient for 20 horſes, with ſeveral other convenient buildings. There is in ſaid forge three fires, with one hammer, and a large quantity of good ore, within three miles of the forge, and in a very plentiful part of the country for timber ſuitable for ſawing or coal, and about twelve miles from Hanover furnace, where pigs may be got on reaſonable terms, if the purchaſer ſhould incline to work them. Alſo, a conſiderable ſhare, in propriety or untaken up lands, of which there are great quantities adjoining the forge tract; it is allowed to be as good an out-let for cattle and hogs, as any in the ſtate; they are frequently killed fat out of the woods; a conſiderable quantity of ſwamp, which, it is thought, would make good meadow, if improved, ſeveral acres of which are cleared, fenced, and ſowed with graſs ſeed, that makes a very good appearance; the whole improvements have been made within about four years, except the ſaw-mill, which is good and ſtrong. There is at preſent on the bank a large ſtock of coal and ore, ſufficient to make 40 or 50 tons of bar iron, with about 20 tons of anconies and bar iron, and ſome proviſions and ſhop goods, all which will be ſold with the forge, if it ſuits the purchaſer, and a conſiderable quantity of wood already cut. It is thought to be an advantageous place for making iron. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. JOSEPH WALL, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. The terms of payment will be made eaſy to ſuit the conveniency of the purchaſer.

DAVID WRIGHT.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, lying and being in Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county; containing 150 acres of LAND; ſo pleaſantly ſituated that the whole has a gradual deſcent from north to ſouth, and ſo well watered, with ſeveral fine ſprings, that it is known by the name of the COLD SPRING. The land is in very good condition, having never been hard worked. For terms of ſale apply to HENRY HOCKLEY at the new ſlitting-mill, in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county; or to JAMES HOCKLEY, Pott's-Town.

February 8th, 1794. ‡

Bark Wanted.

JONATHAN MEREDITH wiſhes to contract for a conſiderable quantity of Spaniſh Oak, Cheſnut Oak, Black Oak, and Hemlock Bark, deliverable to him, in Philadelphia, in the courſe of the enſuing ſpring. Perſons willing to contract, will be pleaſed to apply to him, No. 27. South Third-ſtreet. t.f.

BARK.

A LARGE quantity wanted the enſuing Seaſon, by the following Tanners of Philadelphia. A generous price will be given for good Spaniſh Oak, White Oak, Black Oak, Cheſnut Oak and Hemlock BARK, delivered in merchantable order. Thoſe having any to diſpoſe of, will pleaſe apply to either Jonathan Meredith, Jacob Weaver, John Haworth, William Savery, Thomas Scattergood, John Wagner, William Hopkins, Jacob Frank, John Aſhburne, Jacob Keen, Samuel Noble, William Rhiley, Richard Noble, or Samuel Keen.

January 22, 1794. 9w.

Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Ridley townſhip, on the night of the 13th inſt. an iron grey HORSE, about 13 and a half hands high, a natural trotter; both hind feet white, and a ſtar in his face, ſhod all round, one of the ſhoes had been a plate ſhoe for a running Horſe, the long hair clip't off his legs. Whoever ſecures ſaid Horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have three dollars reward, or four dollars for the horſe and thief.

§ ROBERT COLVEN.

Ridley, 17th February, 1794.

Samuel Howell, junr. & Co.

At their IRON STORES on Vine-ſtreet Wharf, Philadelphia, have for ſale, on the loweſt terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
Engliſh, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rodded Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogſhead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Caboufes and Cabin Stoves,
Houſe and Smith Coal.

December 10th, 1793. tf.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, and State of New-Jerſey, on Sunday evening, the 9th inſt. a mulatto man, named BOB, about twenty-four years and ſix months old, about five feet eight inches high; he has a ſcar on his chin, and is a ſtout well made fellow. Had on and took with him, a frock and trowſers of homeſpun walnut-coloured cloth, a coattee of light coloured ditto, waiſtcoat of ſtriped ditto, coat, jacket and trowſers of olive coloured fuſtian, buckſkin breeches, two pair of yarn, and one pair of worſted ſtockand two pair of ſhoes, a pair of half boots, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges if brought home.

ISAAC FISH.

February 10, 1794. *

To be Sold, or Rented,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A Meſſuage or Tenement on the Main ſtreet in the town of St. George's, New-Caſtle county, State of Delaware, conſiſting of two Lots of Land, containing about two acres, on one of which lots is a brick houſe, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, with a cellar under the whole, and a draw well at the door; on the other, which is directly fronting acroſs the ſtreet, is a paled garden, ſtable, ſhed, and a graſs lot. The houſe has been occupied for many years as a Store or Tavern, and is now in the tenure of Mr. John Blair, merchant.

Alſo, a Farm in Suſquehanna hundred, Cecil county, State of Maryland, containing 154 acres of land, about 100 of which is cleared and in tolerable encloſure, with a few acres of meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; on which is a log dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, and ſpring-houſe, with other improvements, to deſcribe which is thought unneceſſary, as any perſon inclining either to purchaſe or rent will view the premiſes. For terms, apply to

H. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Elkton, Feb. 7, 1794. 5w ‡

FOR SALE,

And poſſeſſion given the 1ſt of 4th Mo. next.

A Valuable Farm, ſituated on the Point-no-Point road, near the 4 mile ſtone, containing about 36 acres of upland, 4½ acres of banked meadow, and 2½ acres of marſh. Alſo the ſtock of horſes and cattle, and implements of huſbandry. On the premiſes is a convenient houſe, with ſeven rooms beſide the garrets, a pump of excellent water, a large barn, with a waggon houſe, and ſtabling for 6 horſes and 12 oxen, a large orchard, &c. About 15 acres of the upland, and ſome of the meadow, are laid down with red clover, and a large part of the meadow produces good timothy. This ſituation commands a pleaſing view of the river Delaware, and the adjacent country. Perſons deſirous of viewing the above farm, may be ſhewn it, and informed of the terms of ſale, on applying to HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS, living thereon, or to the ſubſcriber, in Mulberry-ſtreet, No. 99. GEORGE WILLIAMS.

Who has for ſale, about 150 buſhels of corn, a quantity timothy and clover hay, oats, potatoes, &c. 4 w.

1ſt Mo. 16th, 1794.

Juſt Publiſhed, at No. 118, Market Street,
(Price Half a Dollar)

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE

MALIGNANT FEVER,

Lately prevalent in Philadelphia:

With a ſtatement of the Proceedings that took place on the ſubject in different parts of the United States.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Accounts of the Plague in London and Marſeilles;

And a liſt of the dead, from Auguſt 1, to the middle of December, 1793.

BY MATHEW CAREY.

Fourth Edition, Improved.

CONTENTS.

Chap. I. State of Philadelphia previous to the appearance of the Malignant Fever; with a few obſervations on ſome of the probable conſequences of that calamity.
Chap. II. Symptoms. A ſlight ſketch of the mode of treatment.
Chap. III. Firſt alarm in Philadelphia; flight of the citizens; Guardians of the Poor borne down with labour.
Chap. IV. General deſpondency; deplorable ſcenes; frightful view of human nature; a noble and exhilerating contraſt.
Chap. V. Diſtreſs encreaſes; benevolent citizens invited to aſſiſt the guardians of the poor; ten volunteers; appointment of the committee for relief of the poor; ſtate of Philadelphia.
Chap. VI. Magnanimous offer; wretched ſtate of Buſh-hill; order introduced there.
Chap. VII. Proceedings of the Committee; loans from the Bank of North-America; eſtabliſhment of an orphan houſe; relief of the poor; appointment of the aſſiſtant committee.
Chap. VIII. Repeated addreſſes from the committee on the purification of houſes; aſſiſtant committee undertake to inſpect infected houſes perſonally; extinction of the diſorder; Governor's proclamation; addreſs of the clergy; a new and happy ſtate of affairs.
Chap. IX. Extravagant letters from Philadelphia; credulity put to the teſt.
Chap. X. Proceedings at Cheſter-town; at New York; at Trenton; at Lamberton.
Chap. XI. Proceedings at Havre-de Grace; at Hagerſtown; at Alexandria; at Wincheſter; at Boſton; at Newbury-port; in Rhode Iſland; at Newbern; at Charleſton; in Georgia; faſting and prayer.
Chap. XII. Conflict between the law of ſelf-preſervation and the law of charity; the law of charity victorious.
Chap. XIII. Diſorder fatal to the Doctors: to the Clergy: to filles de joie: to maid ſervants: to the poor: and in cloſe ſtreets --- Leſs diſtructive to the French, and to the Negroes.
Chap. XIV. State of the weather: attempt to refute the opinion that cold and rain extinguiſhed the diſorder.
Chap. XV. Origin of the diſorder.
Chap. XVI. Deſultory facts and reflections; a collection of ſcraps.
Chap. XVII. Another collection of ſcraps.
Account of the plague in London.
Account of the plague in Marſeilles.
Liſt of burials.
Meteorological obſervations.
Liſt of the names of the dead.

☞ALGERINE ROBBERS.

At four o'Clock this Afternoon will be publiſhed, by MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

[Price a quarter dollar]

An Hiſtorical and Geographical Account of ALGIERS,

Embelliſhed with a MAP,

Comprehending Morocco, Fez, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Madeira and Canary Iſlands, Minorca, Majorca, Sardinia & Sicily.

Said CAREY hath juſt publiſhed,

A MAP of the SEAT of WAR in France --of the Netherlands--of Vermont--and of the Teneſſee Government.

January 8, 1794. 6w.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 28th of December, a ſervant lad, named Peter Stone, between nineteen and twenty years of age, of Dutch deſcent, five feet four or five inches high, a ſtout looking fellow, hath a mark above his right eye-brow, occaſioned by the kick of a horſe, has light coloured hair queued down his back, and is fond of ſtrong liquors; had on, when he went away, a brown waiſtcoat and jacket, with metal buttons, the lining of the coat of a lightiſh colour, and linſey jacket, a flex ſhirt half worn, a pair of trowſers of a walnut-colour, a pair of blue yarn ſtockings lately footed, a pair of double ſoaled ſhoes half worn, with ſquare carved buckles in them, a new felt hat, ſquare crown'd, bound round the rim with worſted binding, is a ſhrewd cunning fellow, and will, if poſſible, procure a paſs, probably change his name, and endeavour to paſs as a freeman. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

* JOHN DUNGAN.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's place, in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, ſome time laſt October, three ſtray CALVES, all yearlings. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for their keeping. † CORNELIUS RUTH.

January 8, 1794.

Regiſter & Intelligence Office.

THIS is to inform the inhabitants of Philadelphia and Pennſylvania, that the above office for hiring Servants of every deſcription, and other purpoſes of information, ſuch as Houſes, Lands, Farms, Plantations, bought, ſold, rented, leaſed, &c. &c. &c. is now opened, for their conveniency, at Mr. John Curtis's, No. 18, North Third Street, Philadelphia, where a perſon of character punctually attends for ſaid purpoſe.

Thoſe Ladies, Gentlemen, Farmers, Tradeſmen, and perſons of other denominations, who wiſh to be furniſhed with Servants, Apprentices, &c. will pleaſe to mention in writing what may ſuit them, and any Servant, or Parent of a Child, whom they wiſh to put out Apprentice, or of what capacity they may be of, that are in want of a place, may ſuitably be ſerved, according to their abilities, bringing with them their characters.

Wet and Dry nurſes of undeniable characters, either to be in or out of the family, may be heard of, on application being made here.

Boarding and Lodging, for perſons of all ranks and families, for either city, town, or country, on application being made, may ſpeedily be furniſhed.

Merchants, Tradeſmen and others accounts made out with the greateſt exactneſs, diſpatch and ſecrecy.

Seamens' Wills and Powers made out and ſettled; alſo all kinds of Wills and Powers, Deeds, Bonds, Leaſes, Indentures for Apprentices and ſervants, punctually performed.

Letters wrote on all occaſions, and to perſons of all ranks and offices whomſoever or whereſoever, alſo for ſeamen and others, with the utmoſt ſecrecy and diſpatch.

Houſes, Shops, Rooms, or any part of a Houſe to let, may be heard of on application.

All buſineſs tranſacted at this office, is done on very reaſonable terms.

Hours of attendance at this office from 8 till 1 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

N. B. All applications made to this Office muſt be in writing and ſigned by the perſon applying, with the place of reſidence.

Philadelphia Nov. 12th, 1793.

To be Sold, at private Sale,

ALL that Plantation and Tract of Land whereon the ſubſcriber now dwells, ſituate in East Nantmell townſhip, Cheſter county, two miles above Warwick Furnace, containing four hundred acres. The improvements conſiſt of a ſtone dwelling-houſe two ſtories high, three rooms on the firſt floor, and five on the ſecond, the whole houſe being fifty-five feet in front by twenty-five feet in depth, and a large ſtone kitchen, and a ſtone ſpring houſe near the door, a ſtone barn and ſtabling, ſeventy feet by thirty, a forge, with two fires and a hammer, and a large ſtone coal houſe, &c. and two ſtamping mills with a large cinder bank cloſe at them ſufficient to ſupply the forge for a number of years. Each of the works are on a different ſtream, and all of them within fifty yards of each other. Alſo, a good ſaw-mill and other out houſes ſufficient for the works. All the buildings are in compleat repair. There are about 60 acres of good watered meadow on the premiſes, and about 10 or 15 acres more may be made, a young orchard of 100 apple trees, an old orchard, and other fruit trees. About one half of the tract is good wood land, the reſt arable, and in good order. This place is ſo well known that a further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary. Thoſe who may incline to purchaſe may have a full view of the ſame and its numerous advantages, by applying to the ſubſcriber, who will communicate the terms.

Alſo, another Plantation, ſituate in Marple townſhip, Delaware county, containing 126 acres, adjoining lands of Dr. Bernard Vanleer, within 12 miles of Philadelphia. The improvements conſiſt of a ſtone dwelling-houſe and log kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, and a log barn and ſtables. There are about 10 or 12 acres of good watered meadow, and 4 or 5 more may be made; an old orchard and other fruit trees, and there is a never failing ſtream of water running through the place, of 18 or 20 feet fall, ſufficient for a grift-mill or ſaw mill. There are about 60 acres of good wood land; the reſt arable, and in good repair. For further particulars apply to Dr. BERNARD VANLEER, near ſaid place, or to the ſubſcriber, living at Reading Forge.

SAMUEL VANLEER.

February 1, 1794. †

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 25th inſtant, a Negroe ſervant girl, named Dinah, 20 years of age, has ſix years to ſerve, a large comely perſon, has long hair, which ſhe dreſſes with great attention, her ears are bored for wearing rings; had on, and took with her, a long calicoe gown, with long ſleeves, and buttons on the ſame, a chintz jacket and petticoat, the jacket bound with black, a ſhort chintz gown, a large good muſlin petticoat, two white homeſpun do. with borders, a black and white ſtriped ſhort gown, a blue and white petticoat, a new chip hat, a pair of leather heel ſhoes, with pewter buckles, and other articles not known. She is very deceitful, and falſe in her converſation, has ſome acquaintance in the lower part of the townſhip of Elſinborough, Salem county, and likely to be there till ſhe can croſs the Delaware. Whoever will ſecure ſaid ſervant, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home.

¶ EPHRAIM SEELY.

Cumberland county,
New-Jerſey, Jan. 27, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MARCH, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3321.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1794.

NEW-YORK, March 6.

As many perſons ſtill entertain doubts relative to the re-capture of Toulon, and of the ſucceſſes which preceded that important event, as ſtated in the accounts from England, it may ſtill not be improper to obſerve,—that although our intelligence from Guernſey does not appear authenticated by the ſanction of the London Gazatte, it is ſufficiently credible from circumſtantial evidence derived of the Captain and paſſengers by the Rebecca. Excluſive of this, we have a confirmation by the Almy, in 68 days from Cadiz, of the capture of General O'Hara, which is ſtated to us as follows:——That about the latter part of November, Col. Lindſey, by order of the Commandant of Toulon, made a vigorous ſortie from the fortreſs of Malgue,—but, after exhibiting prodigies of valor, was repulſed with great loſs: That next day, on the parade, he was bitterly reproached by General O'Hara, for miſconduct; but, conſcious of having done his duty as a brave officer, and unable to exiſt under infamy, however unmerited,—inſtantly ſhot himſelf: That O'Hara, to evince the facility of the enterprize, ſallied out next day, with a force conſiderably inferior to the former, and, after a warm action, in which he loſt an arm, was made priſoner, with all his ſurviving party: That the command then devolved upon General O'Reilly, an Iriſh officer in the Spaniſh ſervice: It is added, that General O'Hara was permitted by the French commander to have two eminent phyſicians from the garriſon, and two of his favorite ſervants, to attend him.——This is the moſt circumſtantial account yet received relative to this affair, and may give ſatisfaction.

By a letter from Albany, we learn, that about five o'clock on the morning of the 1ſt inſtant, a fire broke out in the ſouth part of the city, which, after conſuming three houſes, was happily ſuppreſſed. The letter is ſilent as to the occaſion of this misfortune, which renders it more likely to have ariſen from accident, than the deſign of evil-diſpoſed perſons.

March 7.

By the Brig Morning Star, in 47 days for Carthagena, a further Confirmation of the RE-TAKING OF TOULON is received. Captain Neal informs, that on the 19th of December, TOULON was evacuated by the Britiſh and Spaniſh troops, after burning the arſenal and all the French ſhips in the harbour, except two of the Line and two Frigates, which they brought away; they alſo brought off a number of inhabitants—That on the French getting poſſeſſion of the place, the remaining inhabitants were ordered into the large Square, where they were all ſhot without diſtinction. Captain Neal has brought ſeveral paſſengers who were in Toulon during the ſiege, and left it with the troops.

Capt. Neal further informs, that in coming out of the Straits he paſſed 9 ſail of Algerines—having the weather gage, and his veſſel a faſt ſailer, he eſcaped—that the brig Minerva, belonging to this port, from Leghorn homeward, was taken by the Algerines.

TOWN MEETING.

The Citizens of New-York having aſſembled this day, in the great room of the Federal Hall, purſuant to their adjournment of Thurſday laſt, to diſcuſs the reſolutions reported by their committee, took them into conſideration; and the ſame being read, and afterwards conſidered ſeparately and diſcuſſed, were unanimouſly agreed to, and applauded with repeated cheers. The Hall, notwithſtanding the very ſtormy weather, was remarkably crowded, and contained on a moderate eſtimate, 2000 citizens.

The unanimity and moderation that prevailed, afforded the higheſt pleaſure to every friend to order; while the firm but decent ſpirit of the reſolutions, can give no offence to any but thoſe, whoſe approbation freemen are not ſolicitous to obtain. The citizens reſolved that their thanks ſhould be preſented to their committee, and then departed with the greateſt order and decorum.

[Here follow the reſolutions.]

Reſolved, That ſovereign and independent nations, in caſe of war exiſting between neighbouring or foreign powers, have right to declare their determination to preſerve a ſtrict neutrality towards the reſpective nations at war, that the fulfilment of treaties exiſting between either of the belligerent powers, & neutral nations, publiſhed and declared previous to the exiſtence of the cauſe of war, ought not to be conſtrued as a breach of that neutrality, which they declare themſelves determined to obſerve; and conſequently, that the United States of America, as a free, ſovereign, and independent power, have a right founded upon the laws of nations, to declare and preſerve their neutrality, at the ſame time that they fulfil, with juſtice and integrity, previouſly exiſting treaties.

Reſolved, That when either of the belligerent powers interrupt ſuch neutrality, ſo declared and perſiſted in, by committing ſpoliation and depredation upon the property of ſuch neutral nations or its citizens, they are guilty of a violent infraction of the laws of nations, and an unjuſt exerciſe of their power; and therefore, the capture for prize and condemnation of the veſſels and cargoes of the citizens of the United States, not concerned in a contraband trade, by either of the belligerent powers or their ſubjects, is unjuſtifiable, and an infringement on thoſe privileges, which the citizens of an independent and neutral nation have a right to exerciſe and enjoy.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it is the duty of belligerent nations to leſſen the horrors of war, and mitigate its diſtreſs, not only by permitting neutral nations to remain in tranquility, but to protect all their lawful commerce and navigation; when, therefore, they multiply the evils of war without neceſſity, and wantonly and in a piratical manner harraſs the perſons or make prize of the property of nations, or their citizens who are at peace, and declare their intentions to remain ſo, they violate the laws of nations the obligations of juſtice, of nature, and of reaſon.

Reſolved, That the making of veſſels or cargoes, the property of neutral nations or their citizens, prize, or forcibly detaining the ſame, to the damage and loſs of the owners, not being contraband, is unjuſt, and that full compenſation and reſtitution is due from the belligerent power ſo treſpaſſing, to the party injured, and to the nation thus inſulted, and ought to be demanded of right, and if refuſed, that the neutral nation thus ſituated, is juſtifiable by the laws of nature and of nations to ſeek reſtitution, in any mode the moſt likely to obtain redreſs.

Reſolved, That the conduct of Great Britain ſince the treaty of peace with the United States of America, has not been conformable to the true intent and meaning of that treaty; but on the contrary, by withholding the poſts on our north weſtern frontier, and keeping up a military eſtabliſhment within our territory; the government of Great Britain has violated their national faith, and uſurped the rights of our people; that the non-fulfilment of this part of the treaty, on the part of Great-Britain, occaſions very ſerious inconvenience to our country and government, particularly as ſuch conduct has a tendency to keep alive the hoſtile ſpirit of the ſavages, and impedes thoſe meaſures, which would produce on the part of our government, peace and tranquility to our frontiers.

Reſolved, That as far as the government of the United States have purſued meaſures to effect the fulfilment of exiſting treaties; to preſerve its neutrality; and to obtain a reſtitution of property to its plundered citizens, it is entitled to the warmeſt approbation of the people. But that the delays which have been experienced in procuring relief from the evils complained of, however unavoidable on the part of government, have been productive of great diſtreſs to the people; and that every day that paſſes finds us leſs prepared for deciſive operations, becauſe every day diſcovers a new ſacrifice to foreign rapacity, and perhaps when forced to the laſt means of redreſs, we ſhall be found without ſhips, without ſeamen, and in the poverty attendant on a ruined trade.

Reſolved, That if in the progreſs of the important queſtions which at preſent engage the attention of the Executive and Legiſlative Branches of the Government of the United States, it ſhould to them appear expedient to place the ports and harbours of our country in a reſpectable ſtate of defence, capable of placing us as a nation, above the fear of injury, or the apprehenſion of inſult; or to make any military or marine arrangements, which the exigency of affairs may require; That the citizens of New York jealous for the honour, and willing to ſupport the dignity of their country and government, will cheerfully ſubmit to any tax (if the preſent revenues of their country are incompetent) which in the wiſdom of their repreſentatives may appear neceſſary to defray the expenſe attending the ſupport of our Independence as a nation, the honour of our flag, and the dignity of our country and government.

Reſolved, That the chairman of this meeting be directed to ſend to Mr. John Watts, the repreſentative of this city and county, in Congreſs, the foregoing reſolutions, in which the ſenſe of his conſtituents in this meeting is expreſſed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, February 27.

The reſolutions laid on the table yeſterday by Mr. Fitzſimons, were taken up and referred to the committee of the whole for this day—They were as follow:

Reſolved, That proviſion ought to be made for paying the intereſt on the balances which have been placed on the books of the treaſury to the credit of certain ſtates, in conſequence of the ſettlement of accounts between the United States and individual ſtates.

Reſolved, That the ſums which are placed to the debit of certain ſtates in conſequence of the ſaid ſettlement, ought to be paid by the ſaid ſtates in years by annual inſtallments.

In committee of the whole on the report of a ſelect committee on the petition of Henry Hill; after ſome diſcuſſion of the ſubject, the committee reported progreſs, and had leave to ſit again.

Ordered, that 200 copies of two reports on this buſineſs be printed, for the uſe of the Houſe.

Mr. W. Smith of the ſelect committee on the judiciary brought in a motion, which provides for diſpenſing with the attendance of all the marſhals on the ſupreme court, and that in lieu thereof, the attendance of the marſhal of the diſtrict only in which the court is held ſhall be ſufficient, unleſs the attendance of other marſhals ſhall be ſpecially required by order of the Court.

This motion was referred to the committee of the whole on the judiciary, and being ſubmitted in the form of a reſolution for repealing the ſection of the law to which it refers, was agreed to, and reported to the Houſe.

It was then voted that the report of the committee of the whole, reſpecting the judiciary, ſhould be taken into conſideration by the Houſe.

This report contains a variety of alterations and amendments in the ſyſtem; theſe were ſeverally agreed to, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill. Adjourned.

The COMMITTEE *to whom was referred the ſeveral petitions of the* Quakers *of New-England, of the Providence ſociety for the abolition of the Slave-Trade, and the petition from the delegates of the ſeveral ſocieties for the ſame purpoſe, in Convention aſſembled in Philadelphia, in January, 1794,*

REPORT AS FOLLOWETH:

That the petitioners who have met your committee, on this occaſion, have, for themſelves, in very explicit terms, diſclaimed any requeſt or deſire of legiſlative interference for the purpoſe of a general emancipation of the ſlaves already in the United States; and they have declared to your committee, that they believe this to be the general ſenſe of their ſocieties; they further profeſs, that the only object of their petition, is to obtain an act of Congreſs, prohibiting the trade carried on by citizens of the United States, for the purpoſe of ſupplying ſlaves to foreign nations, and to prevent foreigners from fitting out veſſels for the ſlave-trade, in the ports of the United States.

The petitioners ſuggeſt to the committee, that practices of the kind which they now ſeek to prevent have, in many inſtances, been attempted and carried on from ſome of the ſtates, and they have good reaſon to apprehend, are ſtill contemplated in future.

Your committee having duly attended to their ſeveral petitions and ſuggeſtions, do ſubmit the following reſolutions *viz.*

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill or bills, prohibiting the fitting out any ſhip or veſſel in any port of the United States, either by citizens of the United States, or foreigners, for the purpoſe of procuring from any of the coaſts or kingdoms of Africa, the inhabitants of the ſaid country, to be tranſported to any foreign parts or places of the world, to be ſold or diſpoſed of as ſlaves.

FRIDAY, February 28.

The ſection of the appropriation bill which authorizes the Preſident to anticipate, by loan, the ſupplies for the ſervices of goverment, which had been ſtruck out, was taken up and unanimouſly agreed to by the houſe.

MONDAY, March 3.

Mr. Sedgwick, of the committee to whom was refered the reſolution of the houſe authorizing the Preſident of the United States to negociate (if neceſſary) a loan of one million of dollars, brought in a bill purſuant to that reſolution.

Mr. Tracy, of the committee on the Poſt-Office law, brought in a bill purſuant to the report of the committee of the whole, which had been agreed to by the Houſe—This bill was twice read and referred to the committee of the whole Houſe on Friday next—Interim to be printed for the uſe of the members.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, communicating an extract of a letter from Mr. Short, and copies of two letters from the Miniſter of the United States at Liſbon.

A petition was read from the manufacturers and dealers in articles fabricated from bar-iron, praying that the duty on imported bar-iron may be repealed—referred to a committee.

Several other petitions were read and referred.

A report was read from the Secretary of the Treaſury, on ſundry petitions which had been referred to him—The letter encloſing this report ſuggeſts to the Houſe, whether it would not be expedient to place the buſineſs of reporting on petitions in ſome other channel, as the preſſure of his official duties, in addition to the extra buſineſs in conſequence of the enquiry into the Treaſury Department, will not permit him to pay that ſeaſonable and prompt attention to theſe petitions, which the parties expect and have a juſt claim to.

It being moved to read the confidential communications juſt received from the Preſident—the galleries were cleared—at 2 o'clock the doors were again opened—when

Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions were called up; after ſome converſation it was moved to poſtpone the conſideration of them to this day fortnight. Negatived 44 to 36.

A poſtponement till next Monday was carried without a diviſion.

A bill providing for the payment of an inſtalment due the bank was reported.

A committeee was appointed to bring in a bill, appropriating a ſum of money for defraying the expences of foreign negociation.

A reſolution paſſed, requeſting the Preſident to lay before this Houſe the amount of monies expended in making preſents to the Creeks and Cherokees ſince the treaty made at New-York; alſo the expences of that treaty.

The report of the committee relative to lands formerly in the ſtate of North Carolina, but ſince ceded to the Indians, was taken up in committee, and, after ſome time ſpent in diſcuſſion, progreſs was reported.

The houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 4.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe, that the Preſident of the United States had approved and ſigned the act in alteration of the act eſtabliſhing a mint, alſo that the Senate have paſſed the bill providing for the remiſſion of the foreign tonnage duty on ſundry French veſſels, which took refuge in the ports of the United States the paſt ſummer.

The houſe then took into conſideration the amendment to the conſtitution of the United States, which has been paſſed by the Senate—this amendment is as follows:

"The judicial power of the United States ſhall not be conſtrued to extend to any ſuit in law or equity, commenced or proſecuted

againſt one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or ſubjects of any foreign ſtate.

To this amendment Mr. Boudinot propoſed an amendment, the object of which was to qualify the principle, by conditioning that the ſtates ſhould make proviſion for the attainment of Juſtice in the ſtate Courts—This amendment was negatived—only ſeven ayes appearing on calling the yeas and nays.

The queſtion then was on the third reading ofthe original amendment—this, after ſome remarks by Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Scott, Mr. Dexter and Mr. Murray—the two laſt in favour, the two firſt in oppoſition to the amendment, was carried in the affirmative—it was accordingly read the third time.

On the queſtion, will the Houſe concur with the Senate, it was determined in the affirmative, yeas 81, nays 9.

A bill to authoriſe the Preſident of the United States to borrow one million of dollars, at 5 per cent. was twice read, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

The report on the eſtimate of appropriations for the ſervices of the year 1794, ſo far as reſpects the War Department, was taken up in committee of the whole, agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 5.

The loan bill was paſſed this day.

Sundry petitions were read from perſons in different branches of manufactures, as Hatters &c. praying that enhanced duties may be laid on imported articles of like fabric with thoſe they manufacture. Referred to the committee already appointed on ſimilar petitions.

Mr. Dearbourn called up the report of a ſelect committee on the expediency of erecting a light-houſe on Seguin, in the diſtrict of Maine—this was read the firſt time, and is in favour of the meaſure, the report was adopted, and a bill ordered.

A bill to provide a naval armament was read twice, and referred to the committee of the whole Houſe to-morrow.

In committee of the whole on the report relative to placing the ports and harbours of the United States in a poſture of defence—Mr. Boudinot in the Chair—The report was read—it ſtates that the following ports and harbours ought to be put in a ſtate of defence, viz. Portland in Maine; Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire; Cape-Ann, Salem, Marblehead, Boſton, in Maſſachuſetts; Newport, R. Iſland; New-London, (Connecticut) New-York; Philadelphia; Baltimore; Norfolk; Wilmington, North-Carolina; Ocracoke Inlet, Charleſton, South-Carolina; Savanna, Georgia.—The fortifications to be of a nature to defend the ſeveral ports and harbours againſt ſurprize by naval armaments; that the ſeveral places to be fortified be garriſoned by troops in the pay of the United States.

From the eſtimates it appeared that the ſums neceſſary to erect the fortifications amount to — — *Dolls. Cts.* 76,053 25

That 200 Cannon will be neceſſary, which, with their carriages, &c. amount to 96,645

Dolls. 172,698 25

The annual expences of the troops neceſſary to garriſon the ſeveral fortifications, including pay, ſubſiſtence, &c. - - - 90,349 25

The committee ſtate, that in their opinion the ſecurity of the United States renders it neceſſary to provide the cannon, whether the fortifications ſhould be erected or not—The report goes on to ſtate the expenſe which would probably be incurred at the ſeveral places mentioned, the aggregate of which is as above ſtated.

Mr. Fitzſimons, who was on the ſelect committee, obſerved that it muſt appear to the committee of the whole, that the report was ſubſtantially a recommendatory buſineſs—the carrying of which into execution muſt eventually depend on various circumſtances—all that Congreſs can do, he added, was to vote a ſum of money—and leave the execution of the plan to the diſcretion of the Preſident of the United States, to be completed in ſuch manner as he may find expedient; the committee went through the report—ſome alterations were made by encreaſing the number of places to be fortified, and diminiſhing the number of cannon in others—ſo that the aggregate of the expences remain the ſame.

Mr. Fitzſimons then moved ſundry reſolutions for carrying the report into effect—theſe were ſeverally put, and agreed to.

The committee then roſe, and the Chairman reported the amendments and reſolutions to the Houſe.

The amendments were to inſert Penobſcot; Machias; Newbury-Port; Annapolis; George-Town, South-Carolina; as places to be fortified—The ſeveral amendments and reſolutions were adopted by the Houſe—and a bill ordered to be brought in.

The committee on that part of the Preſident's meſſage relating to arms and military ſtores—brought in a report, which ſtates the ſeveral additions and augmentations neceſſary---Two additional arſenals---A national armoury--5000 ſtand of arms—gun-powder, &c. are ſpecified—this report was twice read, and referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Smith reported a bill, making further proviſion to defray the expence attending the intercourſe of the United States with foreign nations—this was twice read, and committed for to-morrow.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, communicating ſundry documents and papers laid before him by the Secretary of State, relative to ſpoliations on the commerce of the United States—The communications were read.

The detail of the Secretary of State exhibited a deplorable ſtatement of the loſſes and vexations interuptioxs of our commerce and navigation by the cruiſers of the belligerent powers—This communication was ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

BOSTON, February 26.

IMPORTANT MEETING!

The public have already been informed of the meeting of the inhabitants of this town, to take into conſideration the embarraſſments under which our commerce labours, and of the appointment of a committee of thirteen to report thereon.

On Monday laſt, at ten o'clock, that Committee made their report, in which they ſtated a number of embarraſſments under which our commerce generally, and carrying trade in particular, now labours, and others which may be expected to ariſe upon the arrival of peace. To effect a removal of thoſe exiſting, and to guard thoſe which may be apprehended in the event of peace among the European nations, the committee ſubjoined ſundry reſolutions for the town to adopt, the moſt of which were only declaratory of certain principles and opinions, upon which to bottom one, recommending a diſcrimination againſt Britain and Spain, by impoſing new duties on their veſſels and goods.

After the report was read, the debates were opened thereon, by Mr. Ruſſell, Mr. Jones, Mr. Euſtis, and Mr. Codman, who were in the minority of the reporting committee; and who now oppoſed the report. On the other ſide, it was ſupported by Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Morton, and Mr. Auſtin, who were in the majority of the ſame committee. This debate, in which, beſide the above gentlemen, great numbers took a part, was continued until near two o'clock, P. M. when the town adjourned, to meet at the Old South Meeting-Houſe at three o'clock, the inhabitants who attended being too numerous for Faneuil Hall, when the debate was reſumed, and continued unti dark: The town then adjourned to ten o'clock, yeſterday morning; when the debate was again reſumed, and kept up with much ſpirit, until near one.

The queſtion was then taken upon this motion, "That the further conſideration of the report be referred without day;" and upon the diviſion of the houſe, there appeared a very large majority in favour of the reference. The meeting was then diſſolved.

Never did we ſee a fuller meeting; and never were debates more fairly conducted. We cannot omit mentioning in a particular manner, Mr. OTIS, who took a conſpicuous part in the courſe of the debate, in oppoſition to the report—His fellow citizens did juſtice to his abilities, and eloquence. The arguments uſed by the gentlemen in oppoſition to the report, diſplayed an extenſive knowledge of our commerce, its natural and permanent advantages, as well as its preſent embarraſſments; and they were ſo convincing, as to ſatisfy a large majority, that it was inexpedient for the town to declare any opinion as to the meaſures proper to remove the embarraſſments; but rather to leave the whole ſubject with Congreſs, where it ought conſtitutionally to reſide.

NEW-YORK, March 4.

Thoſe who feel the true principles of an American patriot. will at this moment diſcover their attachment to the honour and intereſt of their country, by promoting meaſures calculated to protect our commerce againſt the marauders of all nations; and though the United States cannot, perhaps, immediately place themſelves in a ſituation to contend with the maritime ſtrength of all nations, yet they can do much to protect their commerce, and perhaps completely rid the Atlantic of thoſe pirates of the Barbary States, who are dragging our fellow-citizens into the infernal ſlavery.

We are well informed that the diſpatches from the Britiſh miniſtry wear no appearance of their complying with our demand, as to the ſurrender of the Weſtern Poſts.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated October 3.

"We arrived here a few days ago, from Tripoli, off which, and the iſland of Malta, we have been cruiſing for ſome months, but without ſucceſs, there being not a ſingle French merchantmen in the Mediterranean.

"Tripoli is not without its troubles; for when we were there, the town was beſieged by the Baſhaw's youngeſt ſon, who about three years ago killed his eldeſt brother, retired to the mountains, and collected a body of 6 or 7,000 Arabs. On the 29th of July a drawn battle was fought between the beſiegers and the beſieged, on the ſhore, juſt under our ſtern. On the evening of the ſame day, eight armed veſſels, having on board 300 men and a new Baſhaw appointed by the Grand Signor, arrived from Conſtantinople. The new Baſhaw and his troops landed without oppoſition, and took poſſeſſion of the town, after which the former Baſhaw with his ſecond ſon marched out, joined their forces to thoſe of the youngeſt ſon, and recommenced the ſiege."

By the laſt accounts from England, we are informed that the following ſhips were preparing to compoſe a ſquadron, which was to ſail the latter end of December under the command of Rear Admiral Allen Gardner; their deſtination is againſt the French ſettlements in East India—the firſt object of attack is ſaid to be the Mauritius. 800 marines, additional to the other troops aſſembling for this ſervice, are ordered for embarkation.

Ships names	Guns	Commanders
Queen	98	R. Ad. Gardner, Capt. Hutt
Suffolk	74	Capt. Rainier
Sampſon	74	Capt.
St. Albans	64	Capt. Vaſhon
Aſia	64	Capt.
Argo	44	Capt.
Swift	16	Capt.
Swan	14	Capt. Elphinſton.

The Admiral was at Portſmouth, ſuperintending, with great exertion, the fitting of his ſhips and embarking the troops.

The ſhip Aguilla, arrived at Dover, has brought intelligence, that the Madraſs army proceeded on the 10th and 11th of June againſt Pondicherry, which was ſaid to have ſurendered the firſt of July. Curical has alſo been taken by the Britiſh troops.

They write from Mauritius, that inſurrections prevailed there, and the white cockade was mounted by the royaliſts.

NEW-YOKR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE March 4, 1794.

The committee appointed by this Chamber, to receive complaints of "unjuſtifiable vexation and ſpoliation committed on our merchant veſſels by the powers at war, beg leave to report that they have repeatedly met for the purpoſe of their appointment, and no "evidence of ſpoliation" hath yet appeared, to warrant an application to the government, and but one inſtance of "vexation" in the caſe of Capt. Harvey, which has been tranſmitted to the Executive Department of the United States.

W. NEILSON, Chairman.

A true extract from the minutes,

W. LAIGHT, Sec'ry.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.

On Friday laſt arrived in town, from the army of the United States, Capt. Eaton, with diſpatches from Major General Wayne, to the Secretary of War. Capt. Eaton left Head-quarters the 22d January. Extract of a letter from an officer in the army, to his friend in this city.

Grenville, Jan. 21, 1794.

"Peace, which has been the great wiſh of the Union, and which we have ſo often ſolicited without ſucceſs, and been rejected by the belligerent tribes of ſavages in the moſt contemptuous manner, is now offered to us by one of thoſe tribes, and will, I have no doubt, be joined by all.

"A few days ſince, a white man, and an Indian, appeared in the vicinity of this cantonment, bearing a white flag. They were received by order of the Commander in chief, and conducted to his quarters; where they opened their buſineſs, and informed that they came from the Delaware nation, with propoſals of Peace—that they were ſanctioned by the Shawaneſe and other hoſtile tribes, in their propoſitions, and wiſhed to be informed if the General would meet them upon thoſe terms, and ſhut the bloody path. An anſwer was deferred till the next day, and in the mean time a gentleman was ſent with the Indian for two others, who had continued in the woods about two miles from this place, and returned with them in the evening.

"A Council was held the next day, and after the Indians had laid before the Commander in chief the purport of their viſit, and had declared it to be the ſincere wiſh of their brethren, to live in friendſhip with their white brothers, and to cloſe the road to the further effuſion of blood, the Council ended with an anſwer from his Excellency, purporting that it was his wiſh to enter into a treaty of peace, that the Indians had ſo often deceived us, it was impoſſible to believe they were now ſincere, that if they were ſo, they would have no objection to his proceeding, and eſtabliſhing forts upon the banks of the Lakes, for their ſecurity and his own, where, whilſt drinking the waters, he would be better enabled to meet them in council, and conclude the good work; and farther to teſtify the ſincerity of their wiſhes, he inſiſted that the white priſonersnow in their nations ſhould be brought, accompanied by the head chiefs, to this cantonment, in one month from the time of the departure of the ſaid Indians, to which they conceded."

Extract of a letter, dated Liſbon, December 4, to a mercantile houſe in Philadelphia.

"We wiſh moſt fervently, that it was in our power to announce to you the ſmalleſt probability of this curſed war being likely to terminate—on the contrary, all the parties concerned, ſeem determined to proſecute with redoubled vigour—the allied powers, in the Low Countries, are gone into winter quarters, and the French ſeem to have an inclination to caſt their eye towards the Spaniards and Italians, whoſe milder clime ſtill affords opportunity for action. War has been declared by the Republic of France againſt Genoa; the Grand Duke of Tuſcany is on the eve of the ſame and although no declaration; has yet taken place with this kingdom, our troops and ſhips are ſerving with the Spaniards in the Mediterranean."

To be ſold by public ſale, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of ZACCHEUS DAVIS, deceaſed, on the 2d day of April next, the ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, and continue from day to day until all is ſold,

A valuable Plantation,

In Earl township, Lancaſter county, about 14 miles from Lancaſter, and 55 from Philadelphia,

CONTAINING about 170 acres of excellent good limeſtone land, Conneſtogoe creek running through ſaid plantation, adjoining a good fulling-mill and merchant mill that formerly belonged to the place, alſo adjoining lands of John Waggoner, Iſaac Davis and others, about one mile above Hinckle-town bridge, on the Paxton road; there are on ſaid plantation a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, log barn, a good orchard, and a proportionable quantity of good meadow—being very well timbered, and is allowed without exception to be as good a tract of land for the ſize as any in the township. A good title and poſſeſſion will be given immediately on the purchaſe's complying with the conditions of ſale, which will be made known on ſaid day, by

GABRIEL DAVIS, and WILLIAM SMITH, Executors.

March 4, 1794.

Alſo will be expoſed to ſale, at the ſame time and place, by WILLIS DAVIS, the above mentioned Fulling-mill, and half of the Merchant mill, with about 36 acres of good limeſtone land, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, workſhop, and other out houſes thereon. The conditions will be made known on ſaid day.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of Zaccheus Davis, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe who have any juſt demands are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted, to either of the above executors.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HENRY SHEETZ, Eſq; late of the township of Whitemarſh, and county of Montgomery, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to exhibit their accompts to the ſubſcribers, on or before the fifth day of May next.

HENRY SCHEETZ, JUSTUS SCHEETZ, GEORGE KNORR, } Executors.

March 12th 1794.

To be ſold, at public vendue,

At the houſe of the widow Leſher, innkeeper, in Germantown, on the ſecond day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

A HOUSE and LOT, ſituated in Germantown, nearly oppoſite to the ſix mile ſtone, and Mr. John Bringhurſt's; adjoining lands of Samuel Bringhurſt and Mr. Gobble, containing 4½ acres, or thereabouts, nearly one half orchard. Any perſon inclining to view the ſame may apply to me on the premiſes.

March 7, 1794. MARY HASLET.

N. B. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 25th of April.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HENRY or JANE SHAW, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and all thoſe who have demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

DINAH FINDLY, Adminiſtratrix.

Philadelphia, March 10, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL FISHER, Hatter, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to render their accounts, properly atteſted, to

JOSEPH C. FISHER, THOMAS LEAMING, jun. } Executors.

March, 10, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the 26th of February laſt, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Fairfield, in the county of Cumberland, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, a well made Strawberry Roan HORSE, about 14½ hands high, ten years old, a ſmart pacer, in good order, ſhod on his two fore feet, a ſhort bob-tail, and a thick mane; he is much uſed to drawing. Alſo was ſtolen the ſame night, from a near neighbour, a ſaddle, with a blue ſtriped cloth, and a curb bridle; it is expected that they were all ſtolen by one and the ſame perſon. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe and theif, ſo that he be convicted and the owner get his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or for the horſe 5 dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES HARRIS.

February 25, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HANNAH DE HAVEN, late of the township of Radnor, in the county of Delaware, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement, to

PETER DE HAVEN, Executor.

February 6, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Rebecca Jones, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe whoh ave any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement, to

PETER DE HAVEN, Adminiſtrator.

SALEM, February 25.

From the West-Indies we have received very disagreeable accounts. Capt. Thomas Webb, arrived here last week from St. Eustatia, brings intelligence, that the British have adopted a policy towards the neutral powers, which affects the American commerce in a very serious manner. That in pursuance of a Proclamation and instructions of the British court, bearing date the 6th of November, which Capt. Webb saw and read, the armed vessels of that nation take all neutrals trading to or from the French Islands, and send them into port for adjudication. Many vessels have been sent into the English ports in consequence of this order, and numbers have been condemned at Monserat; among which is the brig Two Brothers, Endicot, of this port, and schooner Peacock, Blaney, of Marblehead. The brig Hind, Putnam, of this port, and the schooner Rachael, Lee, of Cape Ann, were there, among others, waiting a trial.

The Swedes and Danes share the same fate with the Americans.

We are informed that the British admit the Americans freely into those French ports which they have taken possession of in Hispaniola upon the same footing on which the British themselves trade there. Their object is to reduce all the French Islands, this winter; and the preventing their receiving supplies from neutrals, they consider as one principal means of effecting it: Hence proceed the orders for their depredations on neutral commerce.

Capt. Crowninshield, of this port—who had been carried into St. Kitt's by the British, writes (January 26) that the British have been stopping and sending into port (and will continue so to do as long as the French Islands are in a state of siege, as now they have declared them to be) all neutral vessels bound to the French Colonies with any kind of produce, or bound from them with produce of the French Colonies, to be detained, for legal adjudication.

NEW-YORK, March 8.

Further particulars of the RE-CAPTURE of TOULON.

On the 13th of December, several deserters from the French camp investing Toulon, entered that place and gave information, that a general assault was shortly intended on all the out posts. The besieged accordingly made preparations to receive them. On the night of the 16th, at half past 11 o'clock, the attack commenced; but was principally directed at the grand camp or fort, which commanded the harbour. After very great carnage on both sides, the assailants became masters of it next morning about 8 o'clock, taking some prisoners---others made their escape to another fort still in the possession of the allies. On this disaster a council of general officers was called, who concluded to evacuate the place and carry away as many of the royalists as they possibly could. These determinations being taken, the arsenal was burnt down. On the 18th the embarkation commenced; but so great was their precipitation, that although the British saved their effects, except a few pieces of cannon, the allies lost the whole.

The troops were soon on board. While the embarkation was going on, a considerable body of the citizens, attached to the cause of the Republic, assembled and cried out Vive la Republique, and would have attacked the troops, but Lord Hood had some time before disarmed them, and rendered their intentions abortive! An order was however given by the British, to disperse the crowd; they were accordingly fired on and considerable numbers killed. In this confusion, and under the most dreadful apprehensions of indiscriminate slaughter from their successful countrymen, multitudes flocked down to the place of embarkation, and implored the allies to receive them. Numbers went in boats with their effects and reached the vessels; and very great numbers in despair threw themselves into the water, and were drowned! The sight was shocking beyond conception! On the 19th in the morning, the fleets got under way, the British proceeded to the island of Heits, where they remained. The Spanish fleet sailed for Carthagena, and arrived there on the 1st of January.

On the evacuation immediate possession was taken by the besiegers, who ordered the inhabitants to collect in the Great Square---separated the Republicans from those who had traiterously surrendered the place, and put the latter to the sword. The former with all the women were spared. After executing vindictive justice in this summary manner, order was restored.

These events, which took place subsequent to the departure of the fleets, were related by three Toulonese, who escaped in a boat.

When the allies sailed, they took with them two of the French line of battle ships, and three frigates, having, it is said, previously burnt all the remainder.

'Tis reported that when Lord Hood should receive the expected reinforcements from England, he meant to sail on an expedition against the Island of Corsica.

CINCINNATI, January 25.

GEORGE R. CLARK Esq;

Major General in the armies of France and commander in chief of the French Revolutionary Legions on the Mississippi river.

PROPOSALS,

For raising volunteers for the reduction of the Spanish posts on the Mississippi, for opening the trade of the said river, and giving freedom to its inhabitants, &c.

All persons serving in the expedition to be entitled to one thousand acres of land; those that engage for one year, will be entitled to two thousand acres; if they serve two years or during the present war with France, they will have three thousand acres of any unappropriated land that may be conquered—The officers in proportion, pay, &c. as other French troops. —All lawful plunder to be equally divided agreeable to the custom of war. All necessaries will be provided for the enterprize, and every precaution taken to cause the return of those, who wish to quit the service, as comfortable as possible, and a reasonable number of days allowed them to return, at the expiration of which time their pay will cease. All persons will be commissioned agreeable to the number of men they bring into the field—Those that serve the expedition will have their choice of receiving their lands or one dollar per day.

A Copy. G. R. CLARK.

Notwithstanding the foregoing publication, we learn that as soon as it was known that an expedition down the Mississippi would be contrary to the wishes of the Federal government, as a neutral nation, the people of Kentucky very generally refused to lend their aid in such proceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.

The bill for providing a naval armament was taken up in the House of Representatives of the United States on Monday last, the blanks filled up, and passed. —Yeas 50; Nays 39.

Captain Art, who left St. Croix on the 21st February, informs, that accounts were published in the Danish Gazette, of the British forces from Barbadoes having appeared before Martinique, and effected a landing in three different bodies, at Carneval, Trinity, and St. Pierre, and that the Captains of two sloops, which passed St. Pierre soon after, had seen that town in flames. General Rochambeau had retired to Port Royal, with a large body of Republican troops.

Monday last arrived here the schooner Maria, Capt. Wilson, from Jamaica, after a passage of 26 days.

Extract of a letter dated 5th February, from a respectable merchant in Kingston, Jamaica, to a house en this City, received by the above vessel.

"Orders are given to all the ships of war and privateers, to bring in all American vessels that are bound to or from any French port."

By yesterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, March 10.

Extract from the Madrid Gazette, of January 7.

[Translated for the N. Y. Journal Extra.]

Advices from the chief engineers and artillery officers of the combined forces at Toulon, on the objects which were debated in the General Council of War,

dated Toulon, Dec. 17.

Questions by the General Council, to the commanders of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, both Spanish and English, and their Answers.

1st Q. Should the French get possession of Faron et Balaguie, can we keep the place and its garrison?

Ans. If they take all the height of the mountain Faron, Fort St. Anthony, and all its dependency, will also fall, and the enemy be soon in possession of the entrenchments of St. Ann; then the communication of Malbusquet will be in the greatest part interrupted on the north side; and the fortress of Balaguie could not but surrender itself, also, by being annoyed on its front, and not being supported. This taken, the enemy would make an attack on the weakest part of the Gown; and knowing its situation, would establish batteries which would command the little harbour, and quite hinder our maritime forces from coming in. Once the heights of Balaguie and Laiguillette taken, the enemy would not overlook the little harbour, bnt from thence the outward ones would be within cannon shot, so that the outward posts being unsupported, would be incommoded, particularly those parts not bomb proof, and then the difficulty in keeping it would be increased.

2d. Q. Can we establish a post on Cape Cepet, so as to protect the harbour?

A. We can establish a very strong post on Cape Cepet; but if the enemy remains master of the coast from Cape Brun to Balaguie, and of the interior part of the country, and could cross-fire in the outward harbour, they would occasion much injury to the vessels. But, carrying the question on its greatest extent, that is, if Toulon should be evacuated, could we establish a garrison in a position capable of supporting the great road? we ought to answer, that, even if we could keep Cape Cepet, and the coast from the Great Tower to Cape Brun, not being, however, masters of fort St. Margaurite, the enemy could, from this last place to Balaguie, cross their fire, both with bombs and red hot balls, of the greatest size, which, with the help of their elevation, would expose all the squadrons.

Joseph del Pozo,
Amb. D'Aubant,
Chiefs of the Engineers, and
Lieut. Colonels.

The following was not ready for insertion on the day of the publication of our last Gazette.

Don Rasel Valdes, commandant General of the Spanish troops, with his adjutant, and the major of the fleet Don Inacio Olava, protected the troops on their embarking. The Spaniards covered the advance ground, and avoided by this means all confusion this night, being assured of the promptitude of succour from the Spanish and English navy, which in effect was so prompt, that it was obtained without those embarrassments which might have taken place. The greatest evil which was experienced, was, that they had no lanthorns, nor other conveniencies for the chaloups, but the serenity of the commandant and major-general facilitated the embarkation, in a very short time, of 12000 troops, 200 sick, and a great number of royalists, all in sight of the enemy, which were not less than 45000 strong, and according to the declarations of the deserters, surmounted 62000, the place being now in their possession; for the French who remained in Toulon declared themselves patriots, which effect the orders of General Valdes to embark had produced, and which was expected by his vigorous observation, and the courage with which it was executed

[Here follows a General Order and some remarks, which it was not possible to get translated in season. By these we find, that Toulon was entirely destroyed.]

A letter from his excellency Don John de Langarra, Commandant General of the Spanish King's squadron in the Mediterranean, to his excellency Baylio Don Antonio de Baldes, on the subject of burning the Arsenal and Ships of Toulon.

"I am anxious to give your Excellency notice of the setting on fire of the arsenal and the French ships of Toulon, on the 18th of the present month (December) 1793, according to the account given by the Lieut. of the ship Don Pedro Cotiella and Don Francisco Riquelme, whom I have commissioned for this object.

"At 9 o'clock in the morning, Capt. Sydney Smith, of an English ship, informed me that Admiral Hood had commissioned him for the setting on fire the arsenal and French ships, and that he came to join the officers whom I should elect on my part, to proceed, without delay, to this operation, and that he had two boats, with guns, to place in the entry of the arsenal, and ours were destined to fire at Malbusquet. I disposed, that the adjutant, Don Francis Requelme, should carry those which he should find necessary; in the mean time, I sent the Lieutenant Don Cotiella, with Smith and Riquelme, to put tarred shirts on board of the ships of the line; the first going to the arsenal, and a little afterwards the second where they thought best, to give orders to the commandants of the boats of the Spanish forts, that they should put themselves in safety with diligence; they fixed two of the English, and the gun boat commanded by the Lieutenant of a frigate, Don Francisco Truxillo, in the mouth of the arsenal, to defend the entry from the enemy; then posted a strong army by the door of the arsenal, reinforced with a violent gun, to prevent the coming of the *common people, who were already in insurrection.*

"The object was, to augment the number of the tarred shirts, and to introduce to the arsenal our fire ship St. Louis Goulaga. To give account of the dispositions which were made, and of the fire of the bombs of the enemy, which incommoded the arsenal, the Adjutant Riquelme returned back again to the squadron; and in the mean time Coriella and Smith, his officers, and Truxillo, extended different barrels of pitch and tar through the stores of the arsenal and the Pillau, setting two English boats to defend the gallies, should they be attacked.

"At half past seven in the evening, Riquelme came back with a great number of combustibles, entered the arsenal with a fireship of the English, which he boarded, and put ten shirts in each, setting them all on fire.

"At half past nine, the whole arsenal was in flames."

Account of the French men of war and other vessels which were burnt in the port of Toulon, December 18, 1793.

Ships.—The Royal Dolphin, of 118 guns; Tonante, 80; Crown, 80; Languedoc, 80; Triumphant, 74; Hero, 74; Fortunate 74; Destin, 74; Sufficient, 74; Commerce of Bourdeaux, 74; Three Colors, 74; Centaur, 74; Generaux, 74; Dengaitrois, 74; Taniftocles, 74; Dictator, 74; Censor, 74; Warrior, 74; Sovereign, 74; Mercury, 74; Conqueror, 74; and one ready to launch, 74.

Frigates.—Arethusa, 40 18 pounders; ——, 34 12 pounders; Iris, ditto; Ephigenia, ditto; Seria, ditto; Alcestis, ditto; Sultan, ditto; and the Montreal, ditto.

Sloop of War.—Sardinie.

Armed Transports.—Caroline, August, Sincere, Rain, Lampry, Mosel, Forward.

Brigantines.—Preparer, Little Sans Culotte, Little Boston, Society of Ayeau, Vigilence, and the Liberty.

Several small vessels, John Var,——and several boats in the harbour.

Ships,	22
Frigates,	8
Sloop of War,	1
Armed Transports,	3
Brigantines,	7
Latine vessels,	2
Boats,	7
Total	50

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Waterford township, Gloucester county, and State of New Jersey, on Sunday evening, the 9th inst. a mulatto man, named BOB, about twenty-four years and six months old, about five feet eight inches high; he has a scar on his chin, and is a stout well made fellow. Had on and took with him, a frock and trowsers of homespun walnut-coloured cloth, a coattee of light coloured ditto, waistcoat of striped ditto, coat, jacket and trowsers of olive coloured fustian, buckskin breeches, two pair of yarn, and one pair of worsted stockand two pair of shoes, a pair of half boots, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

ISAAC FISH.

February 10, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable FARM, and Stand for a TAVERN and STORE,

SITUATED on the Skippack and Swedesford roads, about 18 miles from the city of Philadelphia and four miles from the town of Norris, containing 118 acres of land, about 35 of which is excellent watered Meadow, 38 of wood, and the Residue plough land, in a high state of cultivation. There are on the premises a large stone Dwelling house, store house, smoke house, and milk house over a capital spring of water; also a large barn, stables, waggon house, &c. and two good apple orchards, pear trees, peach trees, &c. The soil is of the first quality and highly manured. The meadow is watered by a principal branch of Stony creek and a number of never-failing springs rising on the farm. The woodland is of a superior quality. It has been an old accustomed tavern, and a large store has been kept there for many years past. The whole will be sold together, or any less number of acres with the buildings, that may best suit the purchaser. For terms apply to Colonel Andrew Porter, or Mr. Stephen Porter, near the premises.

N. B. If not sold before the fifth of April, the premises will be rented to a person who will engage to keep a reputable store.

Montgomery county, March 4, 1794. ‡

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, containing about 180 acres of land, in Biberry township, Philadelphia county, bounded by lands of Edward Duffield and Jonnathan Perry, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile from the main road leading to Bristol; a fine stream of water runs through it, and a road leading from Pequesling mill to Smithfield; there are on the premises two dwelling-houses, one of them a two story stone building, with two rooms on each floor, and a stone kitchen at one end, situated near the center of the farm, the other a log building, erected at one end of the farm, also a frame barn, a large orchard, about 20 acres of meadow and 20 or 25 acres of woodland, the remainder good tillable land. The payments will be made easy. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to JOHN JACKSON or BENJAMIN VANDEGRIFT, in Bensalem township, Bucks county, or THOMAS PAUL, at No. 11, in Vine-street, Philadelphia. †

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 27th day of this instant March, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following tracts of land, viz. one tract containing 74 acres and 100 perches; one other tract containing 49 acres, together with the one moiety or half part of a tract of 100 acres, be the same more or less; all situate in the township of West-Nantmill, and bounded by lands of James M'Clure, Joseph and Samuel M'Elduff, Joseph Miller, and others; seized and taken in execution as the estate of James Templin, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester County,
March 10, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 28th day of this instant March, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one messuage, plantation and tract of land, with the appurtenances, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less, situate in the township of Coventry, said to be bounded by lands of William Smith, Joseph Pering, Henry Fulkerth, and others; seized and taken in execution as the estate of James Cummings, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester County,
March 10, 1794.

To the Inhabitants of the United States of America.

THE Register and Intelligence Office for hiring Servants and other purposes, as advertised on and since the 12th of November, 1793, is continued at Mr. JOHN CURTIS's, No. 18, North Third-street, Philadelphia, where he punctually attends to supply their applications.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a number of Boys and Girls to be bound Apprentices. Any parent, relation, or other person in authority, willing to have their children brought up to industry, may hear of a Master or Mistress suitable to their inclination, and free from any expence whatever, by applying at the above Office.

Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1794.

A valuable Mill Seat for Sale,

WITH twenty-six acres of land, consisting of meadow, arable and wood-land, of each near an equal quantity; also twenty acres of land, on which there is a square log-house, with a walled cellar, and a convenient spring near the door. The mill seat is well adapted for erecting a paper mill upon it, having thirteen feet fall, and spring water can be brought into the engine at a small expence. For particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

JOHN RIGHTER.

N. B. Both the above lots are within ten miles of Philadelphia, not two from Lancaster road, in the township of Lower Merion, Montgomery county.

Jan. 29, 1794. 4w.eow.

A Fulling-Mill to be LET,

Or Worked on SHARES,

SITUATE on Neshaminy creek, about five miles from Bristol, in Middletown, Bucks county. There is a good run of business, and the Mill is in good repair. For further particulars, enquire of JOSHUA WOOLSTON, on the premises, at Milford.

Second Mo. 20th, 1794. ‡

To be Sold, by private Sale,

THE FOLLOWING

LOTS & MESSUAGE,

In the City of Burlington, West New-Jersey, viz.

No. 1. A LOT and messuage on the west side of York-street, in breadth six perches and four feet, extending westward twenty-six perches, containing one acre; bounded on the east by York street, on the south by Samuel Rogers, on the west by Samuel Bullus, and on the north by ----- Craig, and a lot of John Shrieve. The house pleasantly situated, has three rooms on the first floor, four rooms on the second story, and a kitchen in the cellar.

No. 2. Another LOT on York-street, fifty-six feet one inch and a half, and continues the same breadth westward to a lot belonging to ---- Craig; bounded by York-street on the east, Wilkins's lot on the north, and Shrieve's lot on the south. Enquire of DANIEL ELLIS, in Burlington, or the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

JOSHUA HOWELL.

Philadelphia, 2d month 27th, 1794.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Plantation, containing 146 acres of good LAND, pleasantly situated in the township of Lower Makefield, Bucks county, on the road leading from Newtown to the Falls Meeting-house, adjoining lands of Benjamin Palmer, John Knight, and others, four miles from Newtown, and four from the Falls; there are on the premises a good two story stone house, with a kitchen adjoining, a well of water near the door, two good barns, one 40 feet by 30, the other nearly the same size, upwards of 100 apple trees, about 40 acres of woodland, 25 acres of meadow, and more may be made. For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

AMOS PALMER.

March 1, 1794. *

To be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On the 17th day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Montgomery,

A Certain tract of LAND, in the township of Norriton, through which the Swedesford road runs, and about one mile from Norristown; containing 32 acres, late the estate of William M'Calmant, deceased: There are on the premises about four acres of good meadow, and more may be made, six acres of wood-land, and the remainder good plough-land, under good fence.

On the same day will be SOLD, on the premises, another tract of LAND, adjoining the above described tract and lands of Ezekiel Rhoads, John Coulston and others, containing 24 acres; late the estate of said William M'Calmant: There are on the premises, a log house and barn, a good bearing orchard, about three acres of excellent meadow, and never-failing springs of water, the remainder is part plough, and part wood-land. The whole in good repair. The conditions will be made known on the day and place of sale, by

EZEKIEL RHOADS, Administrator.

February 25, 1794. †

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away, in June last, a black COW, with both horns sawed off, and branded on each horn R. EVANS, with both ears slit. Whoever takes up said cow, and brings her to JACOB MYERS, on the Township Line road, about four miles from Philadelphia, or to ROBERT EVANS, in Fifth-street, between Cherry and Race streets or gives information, so that she may be got again, shall have the above reward.

March 1, 1794. †

A STRAY COW.

CAME to the Farm of JACOB MYERS, some time in September last, on the Township Line road, four miles from Philadelphia, a red and white COW, with a white star in her forehead. Whoever has lost the same, will please come and prove their property, pay charges, and take her away.

March 1, 1794. †

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Deptford township, Gloucester county, near Woodberry, a man named JOHN CANE, about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. Had on, when he went away, a linen frock, green under jacket, old cloth trowsers, and an old hat. Whoever takes him up, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the above reward.

JONATHAN MORGAN.

March 1, 1794. *

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, I have given a Promissary Note, bearing date the first day of March instant, for sixty-six dollars, payable to William Haight, or order, on or before the 20th instant: This is to give public notice to all persons, not to take any assignment or indorsement of the said note, as it was obtained from me fraudulently, and without consideration, wherefore I will not pay the same.

JOHN HUSTON.

March 4, 1794. *

Bark Wanted.

JONATHAN MEREDITH wishes to contract for a considerable quantity of Spanish Oak, Chesnut Oak, Black Oak, and Hemlock Bark, deliverable to him, in Philadelphia, in the course of the ensuing spring. Persons willing to contract, will be pleased to apply to him, No, 27, South Third-street. t.f.

LAND FOR SALE.

To be Sold,

At the Merchants' Coffee-House, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 12th day of March, at five o'clock in the evening,

ABOUT one hundred and sixteen acres of valuable LAND, lying in Providence township, Delaware county, about four miles from Chester, adjoining lands of Peter Thomas, Jacob Dunn, and others.

Also, at same time and place, will be sold, about sixty acres, in the township of Chester, adjoining lands of James Barton, William West, and others. The above tracts are part of the estate of Joseph Swaffer, deceased. The terms will be made known at the time of the sale. For further particulars enquire of JOHN RYON, in Strawberry-alley, or of THOMAS ARMATT, at No. 105 North Second-street.

Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1794. †

Norristown, Montgomery county, February 18, 1794.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, at the house of William M'Calla, inn keeper, on Monday, the seventeenth day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, one undivided half-part of thirty seven acres and one hundred and forty perches of Land, situate in Moreland township, and county aforesaid; bounded by lands of John Moore, Margaret Shearman, Rynear Tyson and others. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of WILLIAM TYSON, and to be sold, by

* NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

Norristown, Montgomery county, February 18, 1794.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, at the house of Jacob Zeeber, inn-keeper, on Friday, the 14th day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, one messuage or lot of ground, containing eight acres, be the same more or less; the mansion-house stands in Sumney town, and there are on the premises, a barn, grist-mill, saw-mill, and powder-mill; also household and kitchen furniture. Situate in Marlborough township, and bounded by lands of Jacob Zeeber, Christian Sheid, Henry Snyder, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of SEBASTIAN GOETZ, and to be sold, by † NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

To be sold, at public vendue,

on the premises, on the 15th day of March next, at two o'clock, P. M.

A Plantation of 110 acres of valuable Land, situate in the township of Lower-Merion, Montgomery county, seven miles and an half from Philadelphia, and half a mile from Righter's ferry, on Schuylkill. There are on the premises a two story stone house, barn and spring-house, a well of good water near the door of the house, a fine stream of water runs through the land, and several good springs of water on it, a young apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees; about 90 acres of plough land, the remainder meadow and woodland. The situation is high and healthy, and but a small distance from the canal and turnpike. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, near the Black Horse, on the Lancaster road.

ROBERT ROBERTS.

To be sold, by public vendue,

at the Tavern-House of JOHN TORBERT, in Newtown, on the 25th of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

A Plantation of about 126 acres of most excellent LAND, situate in Newtown township, on Neshaminy creek, about one mile distant from the said town, the metropolis of Bucks county, on which is a good dwelling-house, barn, and other buildings, and a great proportion of valuable timber, orchard, &c. all now in good fence and excellent state of cultivation. The purchaser may have possession and title by the 15th of April next; and see the premises, by applying to the subscriber, living thereon,

JOSHUA VANHORN.

Newtown, Feb. 25, 1794. †

N. B. The sale is in consequence of a purchase elsewhere.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession had the 15th of April next,

TWO valuable Plantations, adjoining each other, situate in Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, on the road (which separates them) from Newtown to Yardley's ferry, on the Delaware, half way between, at about 3 miles distance, and about 25 miles from Philadelphia. One of them, on which is a good dwelling-house, barn, stables, smoak-house, cart-house, &c. with a great variety of all kinds of excellent grafted fruit: Also, a snug new stone tenement; contains about 90 acres. The other, on which is a water grist mill, now in complete order, and two comfortable tenements, contains about 118 acres --both beautifully situated, in a very healthy and good neighbourhood, naturally as good land as any in the county, and by the great care in farming it, by its owner, is now in an excellent state of cultivation; the whole in good fence, accommodated with plenty of wood, meadow, &c. To be sold cheap, either altogether or separately, as may best suit. Those who wish to purchase, may know the terms and title, (which is indisputable) by applying on the premises, to

CORNELIUS VANSANT.

Makefield, Bucks county, Feb. 25, 1794.

N. B. The sale is in consequence of a purchase elsewhere. *

ON MONDAY,

The thirty-first of MARCH next, at 7 o'clock, at the Coffee-House in Second street, will be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, pursuant to the last Will of ROBERT ERWIN, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased,

ALL that Messuage or Tenement and two Lots of ground, with the out-buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging; and also a piece of MARSH MEADOW, situate and described as follows, viz.

This place, known by the name of PRIME FIELD, is situate within two miles of the city, in the township of Moyamensing, near to Second-street continued, and a small distance from Garlic Hall. The house is 50 feet in front by 20 feet deep, built of brick, one-half whereof only is finished, with good cellars under the whole, an exceeding good garden spot in front of the house, a pump of excellent water, and an orchard containing about 50 engrafted fruit-trees of superior quality. The lots are contiguous to each other, and contain 8 acres, be the same more or less. There are, besides other out-buildings erected on the premises, two frame barns or hay-houses, one of which is 26½ feet in front, by 18 feet deep, the other 20 feet each way, and both in tolerable repair.

The meadow ground is of excellent quality, situate in Moyamensing aforesaid, on Flout's creek, fronting on Ark Lane, about half a mile from the premises before mentioned, containing three acres and ninety perches. One end of the house, with three acres of the land, including the orchard, is subject to an unexpired leafe for three years, but can be readily purchased at a moderate sum.

Conditions of sale are--Cash for 5-6ths, and 14 years credit for the remaining 1-6th, the purchaser paying interest, and giving security.

FOOTMAN & CO. Auctioniers.

February 17, 1794. t.d.s.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment ---and all those to whom the estate owes any thing, are desired to exhibit their respective accounts, for settlement.

ROBERT ERWIN, } Executors.
WILLIAM GRAY, }

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of PETER WENTZ, the elder, late of Whitpaine township, in the county of Montgomery, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of April next; and those who have demands against the said estate, are desired to produce the same, in order that they may be settled.

JOSEPH TYSON, } Adm'rs.
MORDECAI JONES, }

Montgomery county, March 3, 1794. §

To be Sold, at private Sale,

ALL that Plantation and Tract of Land whereon the subscriber now dwells, situate in East Nantmell township, Chester county, two miles above Warwick Furnace, containing four hundred acres. The improvements consist of a stone dwelling-house two stories high, three rooms on the first floor, and five on the second, the whole house being fifty-five feet in front by twenty-five feet in depth, and a large stone kitchen, and a stone spring house near the door, a stone barn and stabling, seventy feet by thirty, a forge, with two fires and a hammer, and a large stone coal house, &c. and two stamping mills with a large cinder bank close at them sufficient to supply the forge for a number of years. Each of the works are on a different stream, and all of them within fifty yards of each other. Also, a good saw-mill and other out houses sufficient for the works. All the buildings are in compleat repair. There are about 60 acres of good watered meadow on the premises, and about 10 or 15 acres more may be made, a young orchard of 100 apple trees, an old orchard, and other fruit trees. About one half of the tract is good wood land, the rest arable, and in good order. This place is so well known that a further description is deemed unnecessary. Those who may incline to purchase may have a full view of the same and its numerous advantages, by applying to the subscriber, who will communicate the terms,

Also, another Plantation, situate in Marple township, Delaware county, containing 126 acres, adjoining lands of Dr. Bernard Vanleer, within 12 miles of Philadelphia. The improvements consist of a stone dwelling-house and log kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, and a log barn and stables There are about 10 or 12 acres of good watered meadow, and 4 or 5 more may be made; an old orchard and other fruit trees, and there is a never failing stream of water running through the place, of 18 or 20 feet fall, sufficient for a grist-mill or saw mill. There are about 60 acres of good wood land; the rest arable, and in good repair. For further particulars apply to Dr. BERNARD VANLEER, near said place, or to the subscriber, living at Reading Forge.

SAMUEL VANLEER.

February 1, 1794. †

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JONATHAN THOMAS, late of Lower Dublin township, deceased, are requested to make payment, without delay; and those having any demands against said estate, are requested to produce them, duly proved, to the subscribers. *

JONATHAN COMBLEY, }
ROBERT HARPER, } Executors.
BENJAMIN MATHER, }

Second month 18th, 1794.

HOWELL's MAPS

Of PENNSYLVANIA, both large and small revised Emissions,

For SALE by the SUBSCRIBER.

THE small one much improved, containing all the larger waters, County divisions, number, name and division of the Surveyor's Districts in the new purchase, donation and depreciation lands, county towns, canals, portages, principal roads, and the improvement of roads and inland navigation, as proposed by the Legislature, &c.

The latest MAP of New-Jersey.

A NEW MAP of the Republic of France, divided into Departments: An English edition.

He puts Maps on canvas, colours, varnishes and mounts them on frames or rollers; cuts, folds and cases them for pocket carriage, equal in stile to any done in London.

Price of the large Map, three dollars and a half--Of the small Map one dollar and an half.

READING HOWELL, No. 83, North Fifth-street.

Feb. 10, 1794.

*** The small Map to be had also, of Joseph Cruckshank, Stationer, Market-street.

To be Sold, or Rented,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A Messuage or Tenement on the Main street in the town of St. George's, New-Castle county, State of Delaware, consisting of two Lots of Land, containing about two acres, on one of which lots is a brick house, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with a cellar under the whole, and a draw well at the door; on the other, which is directly fronting across the street, is a paled garden, stable, shed, and a grass lot. The house has been occupied for many years as a Store or Tavern, and is now in the tenure of Mr. John Blair, merchant.

Also, a Farm in Susquehanna hundred, Cecil county, State of Maryland, containing 154 acres of land, about 100 of which is cleared and in tolerable enclosure, with a few acres of meadow, and more may be made at a small expence; on which is a log dwelling-house, barn, stable, and spring-house, with other improvements, to describe which is thought unnecessary, as any person inclining either to purchase or rent will view the premises. For terms, apply to

H. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Elkton, Feb. 7, 1794. 5w †

Samuel Howell, junr. & Co.

At their IRON STORES on Vine-street Wharf, Philadelphia, have for sale, on the lowest terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
English, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogshead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouses and Cabin Stoves,
House and Smith Coal.

December 10th, 1793. tbctf.

BARK.

A LARGE quantity wanted the ensuing season, by the following Tanners of Philadelphia. A generous price will be given for good Spanish Oak, White Oak, Black Oak, Chesnut Oak and Hemlock BARK, delivered in merchantable order. Those having any to dispose of, will please apply to either Jonathan Meredith, Jacob Weaver, John Haworth, William Savery, Thomas Scattergood, John Wagner, William Hopkins, Jacob Frank, John Ashburne, Jacob Keen, Samuel Noble, William Rhiley, Richard Noble, or Samuel Keen.

January 22, 1794. 9w.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Mannington township, Salem county, and state of New-Jersey, on the 8th day of February, a negro man servant named MARK, but sometimes calls himself BOB, is 22 years of age, short and well set, very remarkable for the care which he takes in dressing and queueing his hair, the middle finger on the left hand, when he was a child, received a wound from a hatchet, so that he is unable to close it, on the upper part of the left ear is a scar, occasioned by a bite which he received in fighting.

Said negro had on and took with him one homespun great coat, one homespun claret coloured ditto, one jean coat of an olive colour, one homespun cloth ditto, one linsey striped pea jacket with sleeves, one homespun cloth vest, one pattern vest, one pair of dark brown cloth trowsers, one fine linen shirt, frilled at the bosom, two new Russia-sheeting shirts, two pair of yarn stockings, one pair of cotton ditto, one new hat, two pair of shoes, and three pair of shoe buckles. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any jail, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

ROBERT JOHNSON. *

February 14, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, lying and being in Coventry township, Chester county; containing 150 acres of LAND; so pleasantly situated that the whole has a gradual descent from north to south, and so well watered, with several fine springs, that it is known by the name of the COLD SPRING. The land is in very good condition, having never been hard worked. For terms of sale apply to HENRY HOCKLEY at the new slitting mill, in Vincent township, Chester county; or to JAMES HOCKLEY, Pott's-Town. February 8th, 1794. †

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MARCH, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3322.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1794.

To be sold by public sale, pursuant to the last will and testament of ZACCHEUS DAVIS, deceased, on the 2d day of April next; the sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, and continue from day to until sold,

A valuable Plantation,

In Earl township, Lancaster county, about 14 miles from Lancaster, and 55 from Philadelphia,

CONTAINING about 170 acres of excellent good limestone land, Conestogoe-creek running through said plantation, adjoining a good fulling-mill and merchant-mill, that formerly belonged to the place, also adjoining lands of John Waggoner, Isaac Davis and others, about one mile above Hinckle-town bridge, on the Lancaster road; there are on said plantation a good stone dwelling-house, log barn, a good orchard, and a proportionable quantity of good meadow, being very well timbered, and is allowed without exception to beas good a tract of land for the size as any in thetownship. A good title and possession will be given immediately on the purchaser's complying with the conditions of sale, which will be made known on said day. by GABRIEL DAVIS, and WILLIAM SMITH, Executors.

March 4, 1794.

ALSO will be exposed to sale, at the same time and place, by WILLIS DAVIS, the above-mentioned Fulling-mill, and half of the Merchant-mill, with about 36 acres of good limestone land, a good stone dwelling-house, workshops and other out-houses thereon. The conditions will be made known on said day.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Zaccheus Davis, are desired to make speedy payment, and those who have any just demands are requested to bring them in, properly attested, to either of the above executors. †

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HENRY SHEETZ, Esq; late of the township of Whitemarsh, and county of Montgomery, deceased are desired to make immediate payment; and all those having any demands against said estate are requested to exhibit their accompts to the subscribers, on or before the fifth day of May next.

HENRY SCHEETZ,
JUSTUS SCHEETZ, } Executors.
GEORGE KNORR,

March 12th 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HENRY or JANE SHAW, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and all those who have demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to

DINAH FINDLY, Administratrix.

Philadelphia, March 10, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL FISHER, Hatter, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands against said estate are desired to render their accounts, properly attested, to

JOSEPH C. FISHER, } Executors.
THOMAS LEAMING, jun. }

March, 10, 1794.

To be sold, at public vendue,

At the house of the widow Lesher, innkeeper, in Germantown, on the second day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

A House and Lot, situated in Germantown, nearly opposite to the six mile stone, and Mr. John Bringhurst's; adjoining lands of Samuel Bringhurst and Mr. Gobble, containing 4¼ acres, or thereabouts, nearly one half orchard. Any person inclining to view the same may apply to me on the premises.

March 7, 1794. MARY HASLET.

N. B. Possession will be given on the 25th of April. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the 26th of February last, out of the stable of the subscriber, in Fairfield, in the county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, a well made Strawberry Roan HORSE, about 14½ hands high, ten years old, a smart pacer, in good order, shod on his two fore feet, a short bob tail, and a thick mane; he is much used to drawing. Also was stolen the same night, from a near neighbour, a saddle, with a blue striped cloth, and a curb bridle; it is expected that they were all stolen by one and the same person. Whoever secures the said horse and theif, so that he be convicted and the owner get his horse again, shall have the above reward, or for the horse 5 dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES HARRIS.

February 25, 1794.

A Fulling-Mill to be LET,

Or Worked on SHARES,

SITUATE on Neshaminy creek, about five miles from Bristol, in Middletown, Bucks county. There is a good run of business, and the Mill is in good repair. For further particulars enquire of JOSHUA WOOLSTON, on the premises, Milford.

‡

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable FARM, and Stand for a TAVERN and STORE,

SITUATED on the Skippack and Swedesford roads, about 18 miles from the city of Philadelphia and four miles from the town of Norris, containing 118 acres of land, about 35 of which is excellent watered Meadow, 38 of wood, and the Residue plough land, in a high state of cultivation. There are on the premises a large stone Dwelling house, store house, smoke house, and milk house over a capital spring of water; also a large barn, stables, waggon house, &c. and two good apple orchards, pear trees, peach trees, &c. The soil is of the first quality and highly manured. The meadow is watered by a principal branch of Stony creek and a number of never-failing springs rising on the farm. The woodland is of a superior quality. It has been an old accustomed tavern, and a large store has been kept there for many years past. The whole will be sold together, or any less number of acres with the buildings, that may best suit the purchaser. For terms apply to Colonel Andrew Porter, or Mr. Stephen Porter, near the premises.

N. B. If not sold before the fifth of April, the premises will be rented to a person who will engage to keep a reputable store.

Montgomery county, March 4, 1794. ‡

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, containing about 180 acres of land, in Biberry township, Philadelphia county, bounded by lands of Edward Duffield and Jonnathan Perry, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile from the main road leading to Bristol; a fine stream of water runs through it, and a road leading from Pequesting-mill to Smithfield; there are on the premises two dwelling-houses, one of them a two story stone building, with two rooms on each floor, and a stone kitchen at one end, situated near the center of the farm, the other a log building, erected at one end of the farm, also a frame barn, a large orchard, about 20 acres of meadow and 20 or 25 acres of woodland, the remainder good tillable land. The payments will be made easy. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to JOHN JACKSON or BENJAMIN VANDEGRIFT, in Bensalem township, Bucks county, or THOMAS PAUL, at No. 11, in Vine-street, Philadelphia. ‡

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 27th day of this instant March, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following tracts of land, viz. one tract containing 74 acres and 100 perches; one other tract containing 49 acres, together with the one moiety or half part of a tract of 100 acres, be the same more or less; all situate in the township of West-Nantmill, and bounded by lands of James M'Clure, Joseph and Samuel M'Elduff, Joseph Miller, and others; seized and taken in execution as the estate of James Templin, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester County,
March 10, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on tha premises, on Friday, the 28th day of this instant March, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one messuage, plantation and tract of land, with the appurtenances, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less, situate in the township of Coventry, said to be bounded by lands of William Smith, Joseph Petting, Henry Fulkerth, and others; seized and taken in execution as the estate of James Cummings, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester County,
March 10, 1794.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, I have given a Promissary Note, bearing date the first day of March instant, for sixty-six dollars, payable to William Haight, or order, on or before the 20th instant: This is to give public notice to all persons, not to take any assignment or indorsement of the said note, as it was obtained from me fraudulently, and without consideration, wherefore I will not pay the same.

JOHN HUSTON.

March 4, 1794. *

Bark Wanted.

JONATHAN MEREDITH wishes to contract for a considerable quantity of Spanish Oak, Chesnut Oak, Black Oak, and Hemlock Bark, deliverable to him, in Philadelphia, in the course of the ensuing spring. Persons wiling to contract, will be pleased to apply to him, No, 27. South Third-street. t.f.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Deptford township, Gloucester county, near Woodberry, a man named JOHN CANE, about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. Had on, when he went away, a linen frock, green under jacket, old cloth trowsers, and an old hat. Whoever takes him up, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the above reward.

JONATHAN MORGAN.

March 1, 1794. *

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.

UNITED STATES, 5th March, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

The Secretary of State having reported to me upon the several complaints which have been lodged in his office, against the vexations and spoliations on our commerce since the commencement of the European war; I transmit to you a copy of his statement, together with the documents upon which it is founded.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

SIR, *Philadelphia*, March 2, 1794.

In your message to both Houses of Congress, on the 5th December, 1793, you inform them, that "The vexations and spoliations, understood to have been committed on our vessels and commerce, by the cruizers and officers of some of the belligerent powers, appeared to require attention: That, 'the proofs of these, however, not having been brought forward, the description of citizens, supposed to have suffered, were notified, that on furnishing them to the Executive, due measures would be taken to obtain redress of the past, and more effectual provisions against the future," and that, should documents be furnished, proper representations will be made thereon, with a just reliance on a redress proportioned to the exigency of the case.

On my succession to the Department of State, I found a large volume of complaints, which the notification had collected, against severities on our trade, various in their kind and degree. Having reason to presume, as the fact has proved, that every day would encrease the catalogue, I have waited to digest the mass, until time should have been allowed for exhibiting the diversified forms, in which our commerce has hourly suffered. Every information is at length obtained, which may be expected.

The sensations excited by the embarrassments, danger, and even ruin, which threaten our trade, cannot be better expressed, than in the words of the committee of Philadelphia. After enumerating particular instances of injury, their representation to goverment proceeds thus: On these cases, which are accompanied by the legal proofs, the committee think it unnecessary to enlarge, as the inferences will, of course, occur to the Secretary; but they beg leave to be permitted to state other circumstances, which, though not in legal proof, are either of such public notoriety as to render legal proof unnecessary, or so vouched to to the committee, as to leave them in no doubt of the truth of them.

"It has become a practice for many of the privateers of the belligerent powers, to send into port all American vessels they meet with, bound from any of the French ports in the West Indies to the United States, and it is positively asserted, that the owners of some of them have given general instructions to their captains to that effect—And tho' many of those vessels have been afterwards liberated, yet the loss by plunder, detention and expense, is so great, as to render it ruinous to the American owner:—In many cases, where the cargoes have been valuable, the owners of the privateers, after acquittal, have lodged appeals, which they never intended to prosecute, but merely with a view of getting the property into their hands upon a valuation, made so unfairly, as to insure them a considerable profit, even if they should finally be made liable.

"Fourteen days, only, are allowed to an American owner to make his claim, which renders it impossible for him, except he is on the spot, and every difficulty which a combination of interested persons can devise is thrown in the way, to prevent his getting security, and in few instances can it be done, but by making over his vessel and cargoe to the securities, and thereby subjecting himself to the heavy additional charge of commission, insurance, &c.—It may be added, that the most barefaced bribery is sometimes practised, to prevail on unwary boys, or those who know little the obligation of an oath, to induce them to give testimony in favor of the captors.

"Beside the cases here enumerated, the committee have information of a number of vessels, belonging to this port, being captured and carried into different ports, but as the legal proofs are not come forward, they forbear to mention them.

"It is proper, however, for them to add, that besides the loss of property occasioned by those unjust captures and detentions, the masters and crews of the vessels are frequently subjected to insults and outrages, that must be shocking to Americans. Of this the case of Captain Wallace is an instance—There are others within the knowledge of the committee, of which they only wait the legal proof to lay them before the Secretary.

"To this list of grievances, the committee are sorry to find it their duty to add, that by reason of the vexation, loss, and outrages, suffered by the merchants of the United States, its commerce already begins to languish, and its products are likely to be left upon the hands of those who raise them. Prudent men doubt the propriety of hazarding their property, when they find that the strictest conformity with the laws of nations, or of their own country, will not protect them from the rapacity of men, who are neither restrained by the principles of honour, nor by laws sufficiently coercive to give security to those, who are not subjects of the same government.

"The committee conclude this representation, with an assurance, that they have, in no degree, exaggerated in the statement they have made, and that they will continue to communicate all such information as they may further receive; of which nature, before the closing of this report, they are sorry to add, is that of the interruptions of the Algerines from the Mediterranean, in consequence of a truce concluded with that regency, it is said, by the British minister, on behalf of Portugal and Holland. This alarming event, to which some American ships, we hear, have already become victims, is of so distressing a nature, as must soon deprive us of some of the most lucrative branches of our commerce, if not speedily checked or prevented. The immediate rise it has produced in insurance and the fears it may instill into our seamen and commanders, are of a nature highly deserving the serious consideration of government, on whose protection and zeal for the interests, commercial, and agricultural, of the country, the committee implicitly rely."

In a supplementary letter, the committee of Philadelphia make this conclusion, "that the cases which they recite, and others less formally announced, serve to shew, that there are frequent instances of suppression of papers, registers, &c. very prejudicial to our shipping on their trials, and of injuries, by the destruction of letters, to the general correspondence of the country with foreign nations."

When we examine the documents, which have been transmitted from different parts of the Union, we find the British, the French, the Spaniards, and the Dutch, charged with attacks upon our commerce.

It is urged against the British,

1. That their privateers plunder the American vessels, throw them out of their course, by forcing them upon groundless suspicion, into ports, other than those to which they were destined: detain them, even after the hopes of a regular confiscation is abandoned; by their negligence, while they hold the possession, expose the cargoes to damage, and the vessels to destruction, and mal-treat their crews.

2. That British ships of war have forcibly seized mariners, belonging to American vessels, and in one instance, under the protection of a Portuguese fort.

3. That by British regulations and practice, our corn and provisions are driven from the ports of France, and restricted to the ports of the British, or those of their friends.

4 That our vessels are not permitted to go from the British ports in the Islands, without giving security (which is not attainable but with difficulty and expence) for the discharge of the cargo, in some other British or neutral port.

5. That without the imputation of a contraband trade, as defined by the law of nations, our vessels are captured for carrying on a commercial intercourse with the French West Indies, although it is tolerated by the laws of the French Republic; and that for this extraordinary conduct, no other excuse is alledged, than that by some edict of a king of France, this intercourse was prohibited; and

6. That the conduct of the admiralty in the British Islands is impeachable, for an excess of rigour, and a departure from strict judicial purity; and the expences of an appeal to England too heavy to be encountered under all the circumstances of discouragement.

Against the French it is urged,

1. That their privateers harrass our trade no less than those of the British.

2. That two of their ships of war have committed enormities on our vessels.

3. That their courts of admiralty are guilty of equal oppression.

4. That besides these points of accusation, which are common to the French and British, the former have infringed the treaty between the United States and them, by subjecting to seizure and condemnation our vessels trading with their

enemies in merchandize, which that treaty declares not to be contraband, and under circumſtances not forbidden by the law of nations

5. That a very detrimental embargo has been laid upon a large number of American veſſels in the French ports, * and

6. That a contract with the French government for coin has been diſcharged in depreciated aſſignats.

Againſt the Spaniards, the outrages of privateers are urged;

And againſt the Dutch, one condemnation in the admiralty is inſiſted to be unwarrantable.

Under this complication of miſchief, which perſecutes our commerce, I beg leave, Sir, to ſubmit to your conſideration whether repreſentations, as far as facts may juſtify, ought not to be immediately preſſed upon the foreign governments, in thoſe of the preceding caſes, for which they are reſponſible.

Among theſe, I claſs, 1. The violence perpetrated by the public ſhips of war. 2. Prohibitions, or regulations inconſiſtent with the law of nations. 3. The improper conduct of courts. 4. Infractions of treaty. 5. The impoſition of embargoes; and, 6. The breach of public contracts. How far a government is liable to redreſs the rapine of privateers, depends upon the peculiarities of the caſe. It is incumbent upon it, however, to keep its courts freely open, and to ſecure an impartial hearing to the injured applicants. If the rules preſcribed of privateers be too looſe, and opportunites to plunder or ill-treatment be provoked from that cauſe, or from the proſpect of impunity, it is impoſſible to be too ſtrenuous in remonſtrating againſt this formidable evil.

Thus, Sir, I have reduced to general heads, the particular complaints, without making any enquiry into the facts, beyond the allegations of the parties intereſted.

I will only add, that your meſſage ſeems to promiſe to Congreſs ſome ſtatement upon theſe ſubjects.

I have the honour,
Sir, to be,
With the higheſt reſpect,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
EDM. RANDOLPH.

The Preſident of the United States.

True Copy,
GEO. TAYLOR, jr. C. C. D. S.

* There is reaſon to believe that the embargo was removed in December laſt, and the detention compenſated by an order of the committee of Public Safety, in France.

Extract of a letter from Capt. T. Stillman, carried into Montſerrat by a Britiſh privateer, to his owner in Connecticut, dated January 20, 1794.

"I have paſſed the court of admiralty, and am, with the reſt of my countrymen, condemned veſſel and cargo, together with my caſh, and am thus reduced to a morſel of bread and almoſt to deſpair; being deſtitute of friends, money and cloaths. I leave my friends to judge of my ſituation.

"Since my laſt, the following veſſels have been brought in here, viz. Captain Morris, in a brig from Philadelphia, Capts. Indicot and Putnam, in brigs, from Salem, and Capt. Lee from Cape Ann; all loaded with ſugar, coffee and cotton. Moſt of the American veſſels here are condemned; ſome of them ſtand trial and ſome not, but all ſhare alike. I partly ſtood trial, but ſeeing the iſſue of others before me, withdrew my ſuit.

"How or when I ſhall get away from this place and return home, I cannot tell, unleſs I work my paſſage, for they have robbed me of my money, not leaving me ſufficient even to pay for a proteſt, or the Doctor's bill for one of my ſailors. I have begged them to give up all or part of the adventure of the poor ſailors, but in vain; they refuſed to give up any of their property unleſs they would ſhip on board their privateers, and cruiſe for Americans; which they all, like faithful countrymen, utterly refuſed.

"The moſt of the privateers of the Engliſh iſlands have reſorted to this place, and made their Agent here, to bring in neutral veſſels and condemn them, becauſe they will not do it on the other iſlands. I find by examination that this is a law of Montſerrat, and no where elſe. Veſſels coming from England, upon hearing of this directly come to this place, and ſeeing theſe agents, (whoſe names are Breeds) they immediately make them theirs alſo, and then ſail for Americans. Two ſuch have lately gone out, and have ſent in ſeveral Americans, who are condemned others are cruiſing off Gaudaloupe and Martinico, and may take the moſt of the veſſels in theſe places, which we are informed are an hundred in each of thoſe iſlands, unleſs ſomething is immediately done."

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in St. Kitts, to Meſſrs. Samuel and John Smith, merchants, of Baltimore, Feb. 18, 1794.

"I am much mortified to inform you, that on the 15th inſtant in the evening, we were ſtanding in for Statia road, when, within two or three miles of that place, we were fired at by the fort, and obliged to ſtand the ſhip to, with an intention of laying off and on till morning; in which ſituation we were boarded by a privateer ſchooner, the Capt. of which, after examining our papers, told us they were very clear, and were about to leave us, when we were boarded by another privateer ſchooner, the Capt. of which came on board, and after examining our papers, told us that he would ſend a prize-maſter on board, to carry us into this port, where we arrived on the 17th inſt. in the morning. The firſt Capt. that boarded us, tried to prevent the other from ordering us into this port; but, on his refuſing to comply, they both ſent prize-maſters on board, with 9 men.—The Court of Admiralty have got all our papers, and have ſworn me, that all the property on board was American; that Samuel Smith and Mr. Buchanan are married, and that they reſided at Baltimore.

After the above examination, I was then ordered to appear before the Judge in the morning; I accordingly did, and was told that I muſt call on the owners of the privateers in an hour; I did ſo, and was told by them that the ſhip muſt ſtand trial, that the money muſt be ſent on ſhore, and the ſails unbent (which is done)—the money lodged in the hands of the Regiſter of the Court of Admiralty, and the ſails in the owners of the privateers ſtores.—I have requeſted the Judge to inform me on what grounds we were detained here, but received for anſwer, he did not chooſe to ſay. I then applied to the owners and agents of the privateers, for a reaſon for detaining us; they told me that they did not know—that our papers were very clear; but that many Americans, whoſe papers were equally clear, were found to have French property on board, notwithſtanding the ſupercargoes and maſters had ſworn that the whole of the property on board was American.

There are at preſent no leſs than 200 ſail of American veſſels in the Engliſh Windward iſlands, which are under a libel; many of whom have been in port for three months. There are in this port 35 Americans, that have been brought in by privateers, and are libelled; ſome of them have been here two months, without a poſſibility of obtaining a trial, notwithſtanding they have been promiſed it from day to day theſe ſix weeks paſt.—When we are cleared here, (which has been the caſe with one or two) we are again taken and carried into ſome other Engliſh Iſland, and there probably condemned. I have almoſt determined to leave the ſhip and cargo upon their hands; but before I do ſo I ſhall go to Statia, and take the opinion of people there. I am informed that John Spear's brigantine is carried into Montſerrat; if ſo ſhe will be condemned, as ſeveral other veſſels in the ſame ſituation at that port have been: He is at Statia himſelf.——I have ſeen ſeveral people from Antigua, all of whom ſay that the Jane is not there.

My reaſon for wiſhing to give up the ſhip is, that we ſhall be detained here perhaps three months before we can have a trial; which trial will coſt 2000 dollars; that we ſhould have to pay, without any chance of recovering any damages.

With eſteem I am, Dear Sirs,
Your obedient ſervant,

P. S. We have this moment received an account from Nevis, that a ſloop which was cleared here, has been condemned there.—The amount of property and veſſels in this harbour is 400,000 dollars, all ſworn to be American property. Since hearing of the condemnation of the ſloop at Nevis, the American maſters and ſupercargoes have almoſt determined to give up their veſſels and proceed home. There is a ſloop here from Baltimore, belonging to Dr. Roſs, that was captured fourteen days after they left Baltimore; ſhe has been here more than a month."

From the Barbadoes Gazette.

BRIDGE TOWN, February 8.

On Thurſday laſt, 17 ſhips, under convoy of the Inſpector ſloop of war, Wyndin Bryar, Eſq; commander, anchored in Carliſle Bay, they parted with the remainder of the fleet the 30th December.

Yeſterday arrived his Majeſty's packet Sandwich, 30 days from Falmouth.

It is with infinite concern we inform our readers of the death of David Parry, Eſq; our late worthy governor; he died during the laſt week in December, at Bath.

We have been favoured with the loan of prints as late as the 4th ult. which mention the demolition and evacuation of Toulon, by the allied forces; as alſo the capture of Gen. O'Hara: they do not, however, contain other matter any way intereſting.

Authentic News from MARTINICO, February 12.

We are happy to inform our readers, that the fleet which ſailed from here on Monday the 3d inſt. under the command of vice admiral Sir John Jarvis, arrived in bay Marin on the 5th inſt. and that Sir Charles Grey landed with the troops early next Morning, and there was reaſon to believe Gen. Dundas made good his landing a few hours ſooner.

Sir C. Grey took poſt at la Reviere Salle before dark, without any other loſs than a Serjeant of the 9th regiment, who having juſt recovered of a fever, ſunk through fatigue.

Brigadier Gen. White, ſeparated from Sir Charles on the march, to takes poſſeſſion of Ance d'Arles, the Grand Ance, fort Solomon and the heights which commanded Iſlet aux Ramiers. Soon after the march of the army capt Rogers having a ſquadron of frigates and tranſports with Sir C. Gordon's brigade, ſailed for Caiſe Navire with a view to operate on that ſide, and to awe Saint Pierre. By reports of Americans and deſerters, Rochambeau was employed, while our army was in motion, in exertions to perſuade mulattoes and negroes in the quarter of St. Anne to go into Fort Bourbon.

At 8 o'clock in the morning of the 5th the admiral diſpatched the Nautilus ſloop of war with two Ordnance tranſports and two victuallers for the ſupport of the troops under brigadier gen. White, who, after a very ſevere march and ſome attack of poſts &c. arrived in the rear of Cape Solomon battery and Cape Bourg, where the brigadier ſoon hoiſted the Britiſh flag, and meant to attack all the poſts which intervened between Cape Solomon and Pidgeon Iſland.

On the morning of the 8th inſt. Cape Solomon Battery and Cape Bourg were taken without any loſs whatever. Brig. gen. White informs that Sir C. Grey has arrived at Lametin, and that the enemy had taken poſt oppoſite to the Iſlet des Ramier, which the brigadier intended to attack with his artillery.

The inhabitants of the quarter in which Bay Marin is, were coming in very faſt, and reported that La Trinette was in poſſeſſion of major gen. Dundas.

The following Intelligence, is copied from Britiſh papers received at Barbadoes.

IMPERIAL HEAD-QUARTERS AT HAGENEAU, December 16.

Yeſterday and this day the French attacked the whole line of the Auſtrian army under the command of General Wurmſer, with undeſcribable fury, from Lembach as far as the Banks of the Rhine. Although the loſs of the Auſtrians was not inconſiderable, yet it is very trifling indeed, if compared with that of the enemy, who left 200 dead on the field at the taking of one of the redoubts, without reckoning thoſe who were wounded or taken.

December 20.

The French try every day the greateſt efforts to break thro' the lines of general Wurmſer, which extend from Hagenau to Fort-Louis, in which there are 24 redoubts, with two pieces of cannon. The enemy's deſign is to raiſe the ſiege of Landau, which fortreſs is of the greateſt importance both to us and to themſelves.

On the 18th they ſtrained every nerve to gain that end.

It was a moſt bloody and murderous day, and the chief attack was made at the Fitchback.

The Duke of Brunſwick had before hand reinforced gen. Wurmſer's army with ſix battalions of Pruſſians, and afterwards came and engaged himſelf in the Combat.

The French were entirely defeated, and ſeveral thouſands of them cut in pieces.

The victors, who alſo ſuffered conſiderable loſs, took 20 pieces of cannon.

The Garriſon of Landau muſt now ſurrender in a ſhort time. It made an unſucceſsful ſortie a few days ago, but it will ſoon ſee that the French Sans Culottes will never have it in their power to relieve that fortreſs.

VIENNA, December 11.

The States of Hungary have offered to put an army of 100,000 men on foot, inſtead of 40,000, if the Emperor ſhall pleaſe to diminiſh certain taxes, eſpecially thoſe upon wine, corn, meat, and tobacco.

We can now announce from authority, that a freſh corps of 40,000 Pruſſians will take the field next campaign; and every preparation is already making for that purpoſe.

We have accounts from Italy, that a ſquadron of 12 Britiſh and Spaniſh ſhips of war appeared before Tums, and ſummoned the Bey to ſurrender to them the French convoy of merchantmen from the Levant, in the name of Louis XVII. the lawful king of France; but that the Bey's anſwer was in the negative.

PARIS, December 25.

The re-capture of Toulon by the troops of the Republic, on which the committee of public welfare made a report which had not appeared in print when theſe accounts came away, excited ſurprize in the breaſts of the Sans Culottes, who, when this intelligence was firſt announced, did not manifeſt thoſe uſual tokens of joy which they betray on all other occaſions when ſome pretended or real ſucceſs is mentioned. It muſt no doubt be a matter of regret to every true republican, that one of the fineſt ports of France is entirely deſtroyed—an Arſenal, conſidered as one of the fineſt in Europe, conſumed by fire; and a navy, once powerful and reſpected, became the property of the allies, or a prey to the flames. The ariſtocrats of Toulon, who for the moſt part eſcaped, have alſo to the vengeance of the Republic a very inadequate quantity of blood to be ſhed by the Axe of the Guillotine. The number of 200 men ſaid to have been loſt when the troops of the Republic atchieved this exploit, appears to ſome very erroneous and inaccurate; the report of the committee of public welfare will perhaps furniſh the curious public with the better and more probable information.

LONDON, January 1.

Laſt night Mr. Sparrow, the meſſenger, arrived from Bruſſels, with diſpatches from Lord Eglin, ſtating that intelligence had been received there from Paris, of the fact of the French having regained Toulon; but that the retreat of the allies had been effected without any loſs, after they had deſtroyed the whole of the French fleet and the Arſenal.

There are many ſincere and zealous friends of miniſtry, who have always been doubtful of the policy of keeping Toulon, conſidering the vaſt number of troops neceſſary for the defence of it, and the very great expence which the requiſite military and maritime eſtabliſhment would certainly have demanded; and it has been pronounced the wiſeſt meaſure to deſtroy and abandon the place: Whatever may be thought of this reaſoning, it was certainly right to defend it to the laſt extremity, and therefore miniſters muſt be admitted to have acted with a ſpirit ſuitable to the heroic character of their country, in not directing a retreat from ſo important a poſt till it was found abſolutely untenable; while, on the other hand, due care was taken that it ſhould be effectually demoliſhed.

On the acquiſition of the ſhips and ſtores brought away, and the irreparable loſs to France of ſuch an arſenal as Toulon was, we deem it unneceſſary to dwell, as objects that it muſt readily occur to every reflecting mind to eſtimate as they deſerve; objects which formerly whole campaigns might have been vainly employed in endeavouring to accompliſh.

An order has been iſſued from the admiralty, for ſeizing all French produce in American ſhips bound to any port in Europe; and alſo all American produce bound from the United States to any of the French Weſt India Iſlands.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the borough of Reading, Pennſylvania, on the 16th of laſt October, a negro man, named JOE, 22 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, his colour between the black and the mulatto, he is well ſet, has a down look when ſpoken to, and was it not for a propenſity to running off, would be an excellent ſervant, as he can read, write and cook, take care of horſes, drive a carriage, and wait on a gentleman. His time of ſervitude will end in 7 years and 7 months, I having manumitted him at 7 years of age, on condition that he would remain with me or my aſſigns until 30. Whoever will deliver the above deſcribed man to me at Reading, or ſecure him in any goal in this ſtate, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable expences.

JACOB RUSH.

Reading, March 10, 1794.

John Wucherer, *Cutler,*

HAS on hand, a quantity of Horſemens SWORDS, of the beſt quality, which he will diſpoſe of on moderate terms, at his houſe in Cheſtnut ſtreet, Philadelphia, near the Bank of North-America.

March 18, 1794. t.h.e.t.f.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the firſt day of April next,

THE tavern and plantation, known by the ſign of the Waggon, on the Lancaſter road. Alſo, ſome other houſes and gardens, and a good ſmith's ſhop, with two fire places in it, on ſaid road. Alſo, to be ſold, a plantation on the ſaid Lancaſter road, 39 miles from Philadelphia, known by the name of Cox's place; containing 80 acres, and allowance, 12 thereof good watered meadow, and a reaſonable good houſe, barn and ſtables, extraordinary well watered, and lies within one mile and an half of ſeveral lime kilns. Apply at the ſign of the Waggon aforeſaid, to CALEB WAY.

N. B. Said Cox's place, if ſold, may be entered on immediately, and if not ſold before the 1ſt day of April, will be rented.

March 19. 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation, ſituate in the township of Concord, in Delaware county; containing about 205 acres, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, barn, ſtables, and other out houſes, a quantity of good meadow, a large orchard of good fruit, the whole of ſaid farm under good fence. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the premiſes.

JOSEPH PENNELL.

March 12. 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Iſaac Fiſh, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to produce their accounts, to ISAAC FISH, Executor.

March 15th. 1794.

Six Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice boy, about 17 years of age, named GEORGE WASHINGTON RICHARDS, five feet five inches high, of a dark complexion, has an impediment in his ſpeech, by trade a coadwainer, he has ſtole his indentures, and a ſet of ſhoemakers tools, ſhoes and other cloathing, the property of ſaid maſter. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

THOMAS CLAYPOLE.

Pittsgrove, Salem county,
11th March 1794.

BASSETERRE, January 30.

On Monday last arrived here his majesty's ship Veteran, of 64 guns, capt. Nugent and a transport ship with invalids for Brimstone Hill; they have since sailed with the companies of the 9th regiment that remained here, to join Sir John Jervis.

The Veteran in her passage here was in the utmost danger of blowing up: in chasing a large ship to leeward of St. Vincents, some cartridges took fire from a match, which communicated to several powder horns, and blew up 12 or 14 soldiers, and set fire to the ship close to the powder magazine, but happily by the cool and spirited exertions of the officers it was extinguished, tho' the boards of the powder room were on fire; 3 of the men have died, and the rest have been landed here very much burnt, some of whom, it is feared, will die.

The mob it was said, has pulled down lord Howe's house in London, and called out for admiral Barrington to command the fleet.

Yesterday arrived here from London, last from Dominica, John Macnamara, Esq; he came out in the 2d December packet, Queen Charlotte, which ship he left at Dominica and came down in the brig Pitt, capt. O'Brien, he confirms the news brought by the Jamaica ships, and adds that Brigadier General Dundas with 3500 men were embarked at Barbadoes and were to sail in a few days, on an expedition against St. Lucia, the remainder of the army, under the commander in chief, was to follow for Martinico,

PORTLAND, March 3.

Important News.

Arrived in this harbour, on Saturday last, the brig Rebecca, captain Stowell of Boston, sixty nine days from Hamburg in Germany. The captain informs, that on the 10th of December, a severe action took place between the French and the Austrians, in which the former were victorious—their enemies fled before them twelve or fifteen miles. Fourteen thousand were left dead on the field. The French as they pursued them, burnt and destroyed, every thing in their way. Capt. Stowell does not recollect the name of the place where the battle was fought, but says that the news was received at Hamburg on the 12th, forty eight hours after the action took place. And that on that day a number of persons arrived at Hamburgh who saw the battle.

It was the opinion of many at Hamburgh, that a war between Great Britain and America was highly probable; but no one appeared to think of its having actually taken place.

Captain Stowell informs that the ship Fair Lady, Captain Ewing of Boston was cast away on the Goodwin Sands, about the first of December—the crew saved.

NEW-YORK, March 15.

Extract of a letter from the Captain of the Ship Amsterdam Packet, of this port, bound to Havre de Grace—dated Liverpool, Dec. 13, 1793.

"On the 34th day of our departure from New-York, about the entrance of the English Channel, we were captured by a Liverpool cutter privateer and escorted in here, where it is probable she will be gutted: she is on the long list of poor kidnap'd Americans. While this war continues, what with Algerines and English pickaroons, it is a folly for us to venture on the European coasts.—I have undergone a long list of interrogatories respecting my vessel & cargo by commissioners appointed for the purpose, to know whether it is American property or not, one of which was, will you *venture to swear* that you *believe* (though you may not possibly know) part of the cargo is French property?—What a modest question."

Capt. Wait, of the Schooner Maria, arrived here this day, and who left St. Vincent's 20 days ago, where his vessel & cargo was condemned, informs that he saw an English paper, which he thinks was the London Evening Post, and was of the 4th January, in which he read the following account respecting the naval armament at Toulon, viz. "That the French had re-taken from the English in the harbour of Toulon, 15 sail of the line of their battle ships, one of which was burnt by accident; and also that they had taken 5 sail of the line and 5 frigates of the English fleet; and that the combined forces had lost TWENTY THOUSAND men at Toulon. This, the printer says is the French account, and it is hoped not to be true, but the circumstance of its being very boisterous weather, and the wind blowing directly into the port on the 18th and 19th of December, leave but too much room to apprehend there is something in the account.

At St. Vincent, Capt. Wait saw Capt. Scott, who arrived at that island from London, the 20th of Feb. who informed Capt. Wait, that previously to his sailing from London, the house of Lord Hood was pulled down to the ground, and he burn'd in effigy. Capt. Wait also informs, that the British fleet in the West Indies made an unsuccessful attack on St. Pierre, Martinico, the 17th of February, and retired with great damage; and that on Tuesday the 18th, at night, they renewed the attack, by approaching the town by land on its back, and carried it by storm, with the loss of Brigadier General Campbell, one Major, & two captains, one of whom was named Bailey, who, with his whole party, consisting of 160 men, were cut off in the attack. The British lost a considerable number of subalterns and privates—how many was not known. All the men in the town St. Pierre were put to the sword.

Extract of a letter from Bermuda,
dated February 21st.

'Almost all the privateers are in at present, and a great many of them are laid up. Of late, they have been very unsuccessful. I wish sincerely the business was over, and peace once more established.'

Philadelphia, March 19.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated 15th March.

"This moment we have account by a gentleman from St. Eustatia, that all the American vessels had their colours hoisted, in consequence of orders received from England for restoration of their vessels and cargoes."

The Brig Betsey, Lewis, Philadelphia, Schooner Weathy and Polly, Whyons, Newbury Port, Schr. Edward, Union, New-York, are taken into the Havannah as prizes, and their cargoes disposed off to the Spanish fleet, at stated prices, to make the appearance of a public sale, but no one was allowed to purchase any one thing till they were first served, the prices were put on by the General of Marines, far below what they were Selling for, Butter at 2½ Rials, Codfish 12 dollars per Quintal, Onions 1 Rial per bunch. 22d January an embargo was laid on all vessels in the port, and was not taken off again till the 22d February. 20th January arrived three 74 gun ships, one of which had been given up by the French, called the Le Firme.

23d Feb. was launched a ship of three decks, 112 guns, called the Sacred Family.

Feb. 13th, the Spanish fleet sailed consisting of, four 74 gun ships, two frigates and two store ships, besides two schooners and three sloops, all destined for the blockade of Hispaniola, except two seventy fours and one frigate, for Cadiz with money, as follows:

The St. Pedeo, 74 guns, four million dollars.

The St. Lorengo, 74 do. four and a half do.

The Frigate Ceres, 40 do. three and a half do.

The Spaniards were sending troops to Florida.

On the first February, the Jamaica fleet, which sailed for England, lost their convoy and nine sail of merchantmen, on the Grand Caymanes, after which the fleet were dispersed, and met with a heavy gale of wind on the North side of Cuba, which occasioned them to put into the Havannah: They would sail again about the first of April without convoy. The captains of the English vessels were so kind as to Petition the general of marines for another Embargo to be laid on American Bottoms, till they had sailed and get clear of the Gulph.

The English ship Hero, Capt. Rowe, from the Coast of Guinea, bound to the Havannah, off Cape St. Anthony, came across a Spanish ship dismasted. After taking the crew and all the water on board his ship, a dispute arose among some of the Spaniards and his people, when he immediately ordered all the Spaniards in the boat, and to go on board their own vessel; they pled hard against this, but he sent them aboard and left them; they afterwards were drove on shore and all arrived at Havannah. The Capt. of the ship Hero when he arrived was close confined and remains so.

Extract of a letter from a master of a vessel,
dated Algiers, January 4, 1794.

"Before this comes to your hands, news of my being a slave in this dreadful place, will perhaps have reached you.

On the 18th Oct. 1793, in sight of Gibraltar, striving to make that place, an Algerine galley, of 20 guns, fell in with me. As soon as within gun shot, a constant fire was kept up by them, until they had manned our yards from theirs. They then came down, sword in hand, and began their work of barbarity, by stripping us of all the clothes we had on, giving us in return only a few rags, scarcely sufficient to cover us. Being now their prisoners, we were indiscriminately treated, in a barbarous manner, in every respect. On the 30th October we were brought to this place, carried before the Dey, from thence sent to Banyou, where I found between 8 and 900 christians, of different nations, among whom were Captains O'Brien and Stephens, with a part of their crews, the number of whom are reduced to 10.

"On the afternoon after I came here, the crews of 9 other American vessels were landed—Since that the crew of another, making in all 13.

"We are regularly turned out of the Banyou at day light to work, at which we are kept incessantly till nearly dark—The intolerance of our slavery is highly augmented by the weight of chains with which we are loaded. Our provisions, allowed us by the Dey, are of a very bad kind, and in quantity scarcely sufficient to support nature, being nothing better than black bread and water."

"Col. Humphries, Charge de affairs at Lisbon, sent a courier here, informing the Dey he had orders from the United States to make a peace. We are informed that the Dey has refused his proposals, and consequently our ransoms! But, he has directed us to petition Congress, which we have done. What effect it will have is not mine to determine, but hope, the only thing left, that renders our lives supportable, bids me promise they will seriously feel for our distresses, and if possible, as I hope in God it is, effect our deliverance.

"To describe to you our sufferings is beyond my power. Upon such a subject as this, description shrinks within itself, and words do lose their force. Who can describe with energy sufficient the wretchedness of that man who, once surrounded by his friends and relatives, courted by his acquaintance, esteemed in the world, and enjoying the sweets of society, now dashed into an ignominious and most abject state of slavery, groaning under the whip of a set of insensible infidels, stripped of cloathing, loaded with chains, destitute of friends or comforters, and miserably fed? Add to this the torment of body, the more intolerable sufferings of the soul—how much more completely wretched is he made! Yet all this is but the substance in minature of what we captives undergo."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 6.

Several petitions were read and referred.

Mr. Trumbull reported a bill, making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States for the year 1794—which was twice read, and committted for to-morrow.

A petition was presented by Mr. Watts, from Stephen Paranque, captain of a French Indiaman now lying in the port of New-York, praying, for reasons stated, a longer time than is allowed by the letter of the law, for the payment of the duties on goods to be landed from said ship, giving the customary bonds—this petition was referred to a select commitee.

Mr. W. Smith reported a bill, making provisions in cases of disability of a district judge, this was twice, read and committed for to-morrow.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to prohibit the carrying on the slave trade from the ports of the United States---Mr. Boudinot in the chair. The two first sections of the bill were agreed to, with one alteration moved by Mr. Trumbull, which was to give the district court, as well as the circuit courts, cognizance of the offence.

The third section which relates to the penalty, &c. it was moved should be struck out. This motion was negatived. It was then moved to insert the word foreign before "ship or vessel"---which was agreed to.

The committee proceeded through the bill, which was reported to the House with sundry amendments. These were agreed to by the House, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to provide for destroyed certificates of a certain description, Mr. Bourn in the chair. The bill being read, a motion was made that the committee should rise and report the same, this was done. It was then voted that it be read the third time.

Mr. Watts, of the committee on the petition of Stephen Paranque, captain of the French Indiaman, brought in a report, which is in favour of the petitioner. The report was accepted by the House, and a bill ordered to be brought in pursuant thereto.

A bill to provide for the expence attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Bourn in the chair. This bill being read, Mr. W. Smith moved to add a section to continue in force for an act already extant on the subject. This amendment was agreed to. The bill was then reported to the House, and with the amendment laid on the table till to-morrow.

Mr. S. Smith reported a bill for allowing to Lieut. Col. Tonfard an equivalent for his half pay for life---twice read, and committed for to-morrow.

In committee of the whole on the standing rules and orders, Mr. Boudinot in the chair: The committee, after some discussion, rose and reported progress.

FRIDAY, March 7.

The bill to prevent the carrying on the slave trade from the ports of the United States to any foreign place or country, was read the third time and passed.

The bill limiting the time for presenting claims for destroyed certificates, was read the third time and passed. The blank for the time to be allowed for presenting the claims, was filled with "the first day of June, 1795.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informed the House that they have passed the appropriation bill with amendments.

Another message from the Senate, informed the House, that they have appointed a committee to join a committee of the House, for the purpose of considering what business is necessary to be done the present session---what may without injury to the public service, be referred over to the next session, and to report whether the present may not be closed on the first Monday of April next.

The enrolled bill providing for the remission of the foreign tonnage duty on sundry French vessels, was brought in and signed by the Speaker.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the 26th day of February, in the eighteenth year of the Independnece of the United States of America, READING HOWELL, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a map, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit,

"A map of the United States of America, "shewing or containing, the boundaries or "division lines of the different and respective "states (with their respective divisions into "counties, &c.) lakes, rivers and principal "creeks, mountains, canals, roads, portages "and communications, forts, cities, towns, "and all other matter and things worthy of "insertion. Compiled from the best authorities, by

"READING HOWELL."

Philad. Feb. 26, 1794.

in conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk
of the district of Pennsylvania.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber inventor and sole patentee of the improvements in the art of manufacturing grain into flour or meal, some time in the year 1789, or 1790 and 1791, gave powers of att to ey'rn John and Joseph Evans, to dispose of licences for the use of the said machinery, upon certain terms, with which the said John and Joseph Evans have not complied; and whereas it appears, from credible information, that the said John Evans claims a right to a share of the said patent, particularly within the county of Lancaster, in this state, and the state of New York, and under pretence of such right hath induced some unwary persons to purchase pretended licences of him, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, that the said powers of attorney to the said John Evans and Joseph Evans are revoked, and are of no further force or effect; and all those who have purchased, or may purchase, such licences of the said John Evans, are hereby cautioned not to erect or make use of such machinery, otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law direct.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philad. March 14 1794.

Six Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Tinicum township, Bucks county, and state of Pennsylvania, on the 10th February last, a servant lad, named SOLOMON LEIGHTHLE, about nineteen years of age, of this country born, about five feet seven or eight inches high, fresh coloured in the face, light coloured hair, tied or queued down his back, he has a small mark on the under side of his chin, his right wrist is much thicker than the other, occasioned by the fall of a tree when a boy, had on when he went away, an ash coloured short coat, with new sleeves lead coloured, brown coloured cloth jacket, with metal buttons on both coat and jacket, fulled linsey lead coloured trowsers, and blue woolen stockings, a pair of half worn shoes, and a half worn wool hat. Whoever takes up said lad, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

March 15th 1794. JOHN BAILEY.

To be Sold, by private Sale,

THE FOLLOWING

LOTS & MESSUAGE,

In the City of Burlington, West New-Jersey, viz.

No. 1. A LOT and messuage on the west side of York-street, in breadth six perches and four feet, extending westward twenty-six perches, containing one acre; bounded on the east by York-street, on the south by Samuel Rogers, on the west by Samuel Bullus, and on the north by ---- Craig, and a lot of John Shrieve. The house pleasantly situated, has three rooms on the first floor, four rooms on the second story, and a kitchen in the cellar.

No. 2. Another LOT on York street; fifty-six feet one inch and a half, and continues the same breadth westward to a lot belonging to ---- Craig; bounded by York-street on the east, Wilkins's lot on the north, and Shrieve's lot on the south. Enquire of DANIEL ELLIS, in Burlington, or the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

JOSHUA HOWELL.

Philadelphia, 2d month 27th, 1794.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Plantation, containing 146 acres of good LAND pleasantly situated in the township of Lower Makefield, Bucks county, on the road leading from Newtown to the Falls Meeting house, adjoining lands of Benjamin Palmer, John Knight, and others, four miles from Newtown, and four from the Falls; there are on the premises a good two story stone house, with a kitchen adjoining, a well of water near the door, two good barns, one 40 feet by 30, the other nearly the same size, upwards of 100 apple trees, about 40 acres of woodland, 25 acres of meadow, and more may be made. For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

AMOS PALMER.

March 1, 1794. *

To be Sold by private Sale,

A VALUABLE FORGE in the township of Dover, in the county of Monmouth, and state of New Jersey, known by the name of the Federal Forge. It is built on an excellent stream one of the branches of Toms river. There is likewise a good saw-mill, with two saws, on the premises, from which boards are frequently rafted to the public landings on Toms river, which is about nine miles distance, from whence iron and lumber may be easily conveyed to New-York or Philadelphia, by water. There is a good two story frame dwelling house, with two rooms below and four above, with a good log kitchen and a frame store house at the end of the dwelling house, and fourteen comfortable log dwelling houses, convenient for work people, a large coal-house, waggon-house, blacksmith's shop, with a good set of tools, convenient stables, sufficient for 20 horses, with several other convenient buildings. There is in said forge three fires, with one hammer, and a large quantity of good ore, within three miles of the forge, and in a very plentiful part of the country for timber suitable for sawing or coal, and about twelve miles from Hanover furnace, where pigs may be got on reasonable terms, if the purchaser should incline to work them. Also, a considerable share, in propriety or untaken up lands, of which there are great quantities adjoining the forge tract; it is allowed to be as good an out-let for cattle and hogs, as any in the state; they are frequently killed fat out of the woods; a considerable quantity of swamp, which, it is thought, would make good meadow, if improved, several acres of which are cleared, fenced, and sowed with grass seed, that makes a very good appearance; the whole improvements have been made within about four years, except the sawmill, which is good and strong. There is at present on the bank a large stock of coal and ore, sufficient to make 40 or 50 tons of bar iron, with about 20 tons of anconies and bar iron, and some provisions and shop goods, all which will be sold with the forge, if it suits the purchaser, and a considerable quantity of wood already cut. It is thought to be an advantageous place for making iron. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to Mr. JOSEPH WALL, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, living on the premises. The terms of payment will be made easy to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

DAVID WRIGHT.

To be sold, by public vendue,

at the Tavern-House of JOHN TORBERT, in Newtown, on the 25th of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

A Plantation of about 126 acres of most excellent LAND situate in Newtown township, on Neshaminy creek, about one mile distant from the said town, the metropolis of Bucks county, on which is a good dwelling-house, barn, and other buildings, and a great proportion of valuable timber, orchard, &c. all now in good fence and excellent state of cultivation. The purchaser may have possession and title by the 15th of April next; and see the premises, by applying to the subscriber, living thereon,

JOSHUA VANHORN.

Newtown, Feb. 25, 1794. †

N. B. The sale is in consequence of a purchase elsewhere.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HANNAH DE HAVEN, late of the township of Radnor, in the county of Delaware, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against the said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, for settlement, to

PETER DE HAVEN, Executor.

February 6, 1794. ‡

ON MONDAY,

The thirty-first of MARCH next, at 7 o'clock, at the Coffee-House in Second street, will be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, pursuant to the last Will of ROBERT ERWIN, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased,

ALL that Messuage or Tenement and two Lots of ground, with the outbuildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging; and also a piece of MARSH MEADOW, situate and described as follows, viz.

This place, known by the name of PRIME FIELD, is situate within two miles of the city, in the township of Moyamensing, near to Second-street continued, and a small distance from Garlic Hall. The house is 50 feet in front by 20 feet deep, built of brick, one-half whereof only is finished, with good cellars under the whole, an exceeding good garden spot in front of the house, a pump of excellent water, and an orchard containing about 50 engrafted fruit-trees of superior quality. The lots are contiguous to each other, and contain 8 acres, be the same more or less. There are, besides other outbuildings erected on the premises, two frame barns or hay-houses, one of which is 26½ feet in front, by 18 feet deep, the other 20 feet each way, and both in tolerable repair.

The meadow ground is of excellent quality, situate in Moyamensing aforesaid, on Flout's creek, fronting on Ark Lane, about half a mile from the premises before mentioned, containing three acres and ninety perches. One end of the house, with three acres of the land, including the orchard, is subject to an unexpired lease for three years, but can be readily purchased at a moderate sum.

Conditions of sale are - Cash for 5-6ths, and 14 years credit for the remaining 1-6th, the purchaser paying interest, and giving security.

FOOTMAN & CO. Auctioneers.

February 17 1794. t d.s.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment ---and all those to whom the estate owes any thing, are desired to exhibit their respective accounts, for settlement.

ROBERT ERWIN, } Executors.
WILLIAM GRAY, }

To be Sold, at private Sale,

ALL that Plantation and Tract of Land whereon the subscriber now dwells, situate in East Nantmell township, Chester county, two miles above Warwick Furnace, containing four hundred acres. The improvements consist of a stone dwelling-house two stories high, three rooms on the first floor, and five on the second, the whole house being fifty-five feet in front by twenty-five feet in depth, and a large stone kitchen, and a stone spring house near the door, a stone barn and stabling, seventy feet by thirty, a forge, with two fires and a hammer, and a large stone coal house, &c. and two stamping mills with a large cinder bank close at them sufficient to supply the forge for a number of years. Each of the works are on a different stream, and all of them within fifty yards of each other. Also, a good saw-mill and other out houses sufficient for the works. All the buildings are in compleat repair. There are about 60 acres of good watered meadow on the premises, and about 10 or 15 acres more may be made, a young orchard of 100 apple trees, an old orchard, and other fruit trees. About one half of the tract is good wood land, the rest arable, and in good order. This place is so well known that a further description is deemed unnecessary. Those who may incline to purchase may have a full view of the same and its numerous advantages, by applying to the subscriber, who will communicate the terms,

Also, another Plantation, situate in Marple township, Delaware county, containing 126 acres, adjoining lands of Dr. Bernard Vanleer, within 12 miles of Philadelphia. The improvements consist of a stone dwelling-house and log kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, and a log barn and stables. There are about 10 or 12 acres of good watered meadow, and 4 or 5 more may be made; an old orchard and other fruit trees, and there is a never failing stream of water running through the place, of 18 or 20 feet fall, sufficient for a grist-mill or saw mill. There are about 60 acres of good wood land; the rest arable, and in good repair. For further particulars apply to Dr. BERNARD VANLEER, near said place, or to the subscriber, living at Reading Forge.

SAMUEL VANLEER.

February 1, 1794. †

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of PETER WENTZ, the elder, late of Whitpaine township, in the county of Montgomery, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of April next; and those who have demands against the said estate, are desired to produce the same, in order that they may be settled.

JOSEPH TYSON, } Adm'rs.
MORDECAI JONES, }

Montgomery county, March 3, 1794. §

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JONATHAN THOMAS, late of Lower Dublin township, deceased, are requested to make payment, without delay; and those having any demands against said estate, are requested to produce them, duly proved, to the subscribers.

JONATHAN COMBLEY, }
ROBERT HARPER, } Executors.
BENJAMIN MATHER, }

Second month 18th, 1794.

Samuel Howell, junr. & Co.

At their IRON STORES on Vine-street Wharf, Philadelphia, have for sale, on the lowest terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
English, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogshead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouses and Cabin Stoves,
House and Smith Coal.

December 10th, 1793. tbctf.

To be Sold, or Rented,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A Messuage or Tenement on the Main street in the town of St. George's, New-Castle county, State of Delaware, consisting of two Lots of Land, containing about two acres, on one of which lot is a brick house, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with a cellar under the whole, and a draw well at the door; on the other, which is directly fronting across the street, is a paled garden, stable, shed, and a grass lot. The house has been occupied for many years as a Store or Tavern, and is now in the tenure of Mr. John Blair, merchant.

Also, a Farm in Susquehanna hundred, Cecil county, State of Maryland, containing 154 acres of land, about 100 of which is cleared and in tolerable enclosure, with a few acres of meadow, and more may be made at a small expence; on which is a log dwelling-house, barn, stable, and spring-house, with other improvements, to describe which is thought unnecessary, as any person inclining either to purchase or rent will view the premises. For terms, apply to

H. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Elkton, Feb. 7, 1794. 5w ‡

TO BE SOLD,

And possession had the 15th of April next,

TWO valuable Plantations, adjoining each other, situate in Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, on the road (which separates them) from Newtown to Yardley's ferry, on the Delaware, half way between, at about 3 miles distance, and about 25 miles from Philadelphia. One of them, on which is a good dwelling-house, barn, stables, smoak-house, cart house, &c. with a great variety of all kinds of excellent grafted fruit: Also, a snug new stone tenement; contains about 90 acres. The other, on which is a water grist mill, now in complete order, and two comfortable tenements, contains about 118 acres --both beautifully situated, in a very healthy and good neighbourhood, naturally as good land as any in the county, and by the great care in farming it, by its owner, is now in an excellent state of cultivation; the whole in good fence, accommodated with plenty of wood, meadow, &c. To be sold cheap, either altogether or separately, as may best suit. Those who wish to purchase, may know the terms and title, (which is indisputable) by applying on the premises to

CORNELIUS VANSANT.

Makefield, Bucks county, Feb. 25 1794.

N. B. The sale is in consequence of a purchase elsewhere. *

Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in Ridley township, on the night of the 13th inst. an iron grey HORSE, about 13 and a half hands high, a natural trotter; both hind feet white, and a star in his face, shod all round, one of the shoes had been a plate shoe for a running Horse, the long hair clip't off his legs. Whoever secures said Horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall have three dollars reward, or four dollars for the horse and thief.

§ ROBERT COLVEN.

Ridley, 17th February, 1794

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Mannington township, Salem county and state of New-Jersey, on the 8th day of February, a negro man servant, named MARK-but sometimes calls himself BOB, is 22 years of age, short and well set, very remarkable for the care which he takes in dressing and queueing his hair, the middle finger on the left hand, when he was a child, received a wound from a hatchet, so that he is unable to close it, on the upper part of the left ear is a scar, occasioned by a bite which he received in fighting.

Said negro had on and took with him one homespun great coat, one homespun claret coloured ditto, one jean coat of an olive colour, one homespun cloth ditto, one linsey striped pea jacket with sleeves, one homespun cloth vest, one pattern vest, one pair of dark brown cloth trowsers, one fine linen shirt, frilled at the bosom, two new Russia-sheeting shirts, two pair of yarn stockings, one pair of cotton ditto, one new hat, two pair of shoes, and three pair of shoe buckles. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any jail, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

ROBERT JOHNSON.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away, in June last, a black COW, with both horns sawed off, and branded on each horn R. EVANS, with both ears slit. Whoever takes up said cow, and brings her to JACOB MYERS, on the Township Line road, about four miles from Philadelphia, or to ROBERT EVANS, in Fifth-street, between Cherry and Race streets or gives information, so that she may be got again, shall have the above reward.

March 1, 1794. ‡

Philadelphia, February 13, 1794.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A WORK, to be entituled,

The FIRST VOLUME of PENNSYLVANIA STATE TRIALS.

THE want of sufficient information of the State Trials of Great-Britain in the early periods of that government is now lamented: Hitherto there hath been but one trial in the State of Pennsylvania on impeachment: and here also it is to be regretted, that, being neglected at the time, the public are now left without sufficient information on the subject of that trial; it is however in this work designed to rescue what can be collected thereof from sources of indisputable authority, so that the same shall be preserved from oblivion.

Another impeachment, and the second, is now depending. An officer is charged by the late House of Representatives, who hath for many years been largely confided in by the State, and hath long been at the head of the financial department of the same, and it imports the citizens to know his conduct, and the circumstances which may be brought forward on his trial.

In this work the Editor will be careful to state the facts, as they may be brought forward, and to lay all the evidence and papers before the public. With this view

The following Terms are respectfully submitted to the Public:—

I. The work shall be printed in octavo, with a good type, on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers at the respective places where the subscriptions are taken in, as soon as the work shall be compleated.

II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to the length of the present trial, the size of the volume cannot be ascertained at this time --but the price shall not exceed that of some of the latest publications in this city.

III. It will contain all the preliminaries and incidental circumstances that may occur during the trial of JOHN NICHOLSON, Esq; Comptroller-General of this Commonwealth, with the arguments of counsel on both sides, together with the articles of impeachment, and the pleas and replications at large, the several resolutions of the two branches of the state Legislature, respecting this impeachment, and the final decision of the SENATE respecting that officer.

To which will be prefixed, as much as can be collected, from authentic documents, of the impeachment, trial, and acquital of the late FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Esq; Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the State of Pennsylvania, during the late war; never before published.

No money will be required before the delivery of the book.

Subscriptions will be received by Francis Bailey, No. 116, High-street; Wrigley and Berriman, No. 149, Chesnut street; and by the different Booksellers in this city- Jacob Bailey, Lancaster; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and by the Editor,

EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-subscribers.

A *STRAY COW.*

CAME to the Farm of JACOB MYERS, some time in September last, on the Township Line road, four miles from Philadelphia, a red and white COW, with a white star in her forehead. Whoever has lost the same, will please come and prove their property, pay charges, and take her away.

March 1, 1794. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, lying and being in Coventry township, Chester county; containing 150 acres of LAND; so pleasantly situated that the whole has a gradual descent from north to south, and so well watered, with several fine springs, that it is known by the name of the COLD SPRING. The land is in very good condition, having never been hard worked. For terms of sale apply to HENRY HOCKLEY at the new slitting mill, in Vincent township, Chester county; or to JAMES HOCKLEY, Pott's-Town. February 8th. 1794. ‡

To the Inhabitants of the United States of America.

THE Register and Intelligence Office for hiring Servants and other purposes, as advertised on and since the 12th of November, 1793, is continued at Mr. JOHN CURTIS's, No. 18, North Third-street Philadelphia, where he punctually attends to supply their applications.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a number of Boys and Girls to be bound Apprentices. Any parent, relation, or other person in authority, willing to have their children brought up to industry, may hear of a Master or Mistress suitable to their inclination, and free from any expence whatever, by apylying at the above Office.

Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Rebecca Jones, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, for settlement, to

PETER DE HAVEN, Administrator.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MARCH, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3323.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1794.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the 26th day of February, in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, READING HOWELL, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a map, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit.

"A map of the United States of America, "shewing or containing, the boundaries or "division lines of the different and respective "states (with their respective divisions into "counties, &c.) lakes, rivers and principal "creeks, mountains, canals, roads, portages "and communications, forts, cities, towns, "and all other matter and things worthy of "insertion. Compiled from the best autho-"rities, by

"READING HOWELL."

Philad. Feb. 26, 1794.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the district of Pennsylvania.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber inventor and sole patentee of the improvements in the art of manufacturing grain into flour or meal, some time in the year 1789, or 1790 and 1791, have powers of attorney from John and Joseph Evans, to dispose of licences for the use of the said machinery, upon certain terms, with which the said John and Joseph Evans have not complied; and whereas it appears, from credible information, that the said John Evans claims a right to a share of the said patent, particularly within the county of Lancaster, in this state, and the state of New-York, and under pretence of such right hath induced some unwary persons to purchase pretended licences of him, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, that the said powers of attorney to the said John Evans and Joseph Evans are revoked, and are of no further force or effect; and all those who have purchased, or may purchase, such licences of the said John Evans, are hereby cautioned not to erect or make use of such machinery, otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philad. March 14, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Waterford township, Gloucester county, and State of New Jersey, on Sunday evening, the 9th inst. a mulatto man, named BOB, about twenty-four years and six months old, about five feet eight inches high; he has a scar on his chin, and is a stout well made fellow. Had on and took with him, a frock and trowsers of homespun walnut-coloured cloth, a coattee of light coloured ditto, waistcoat of striped ditto, coat, jacket and trowsers of olive coloured fustian, buckskin breeches, two pair of yarn, and one pair of worsted stockings, and two pair of shoes, a pair of half boots, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

ISAAC FISH.

February 10, 1794.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the borough of Reading, Pennsylvania, on the 16th of last October, a negro man, named JOE, 22 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, his colour between the black and the mulatto, he is well set, has a down look when spoken to, and was it not for a propensity to burning off, would be an excellent servant, as he can read, write and cook, take care of horses, drive a carriage, and wait on a gentleman. His time of servitude will end in 7 years and 7 months, I having manumitted him at 7 years of age, on condition that he would remain with me or my assigns until 30. Whoever will deliver the above described man to me at Reading, or secure him in any goal in this state, shall have the above reward, and reasonable expences.

JACOB RUSH.

Reading, March 10, 1794.

Six Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Tinicum township, Bucks county, and state of Pennsylvania, on the 10th February last, a servant lad, named SOLOMON LEIGHTHLE, about nineteen years of age, of this country born, about five feet seven or eight inches high, fresh coloured in the face, light coloured hair, tied or queued down his back, he has a small mark on the under side of his chin, his right wrist is much thicker than the other, occasioned by the fall of a tree when a boy, had on when he went away, an ash coloured short coat, with new sleeves lead coloured, brown coloured cloth jacket, with metal buttons on both coat and jacket, fulled linsey lead coloured trowsers, and blue woolen stockings, a pair of half worn shoes, and a half worn wool hat. Whoever takes up said lad, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

March 15th 1794. JOHN BAILEY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.

At a general meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, held in the State House yard, on the 18th instant, in pursuance of an advertisement for that purpose,

STEPHEN GIRARD in the chair.

The following declarations and resolutions were proposed, and unanimously adopted—

WHEREAS the United States of America, since the glorious epoch of their political existence as an independent nation, have sought by every reasonable expedient to establish impartial justice in their intercourse with foreign countries; by a disposition, the most candid and most cordial, to cultivate the good will and friendship of all mankind; and, particularly, upon the principles of a magnanimous reconciliation, to obliterate the remembrance of the wrongs which they experienced during the revolutionary war with Great-Britain. *And whereas* a conduct thus pacific and conciliatory was entitled to a reciprocal display of impartiality, justice and beneficence on the part of other nations; more particularly on the part of Great-Britain; whose commerce, manufactures and arts have been as much promoted; and whose distant and necessitous colonies have been as plentifully supplied, by the American market, subsequent, as previously, to the seperation of the two countries: *But whereas* it appears, that Great-Britain, unmoved by this generous example, uniformly actuated by an ambitious and vindictive policy, and equally regardless of positive compact and of general law, has denied the rights, attacked the interests, interrupted the pursuits, and insulted the dignity, of the United States; inasmuch as

She has arbitrarily refused to surrender the western posts, conformably to the express stipulation of treaty:

She has clandestinely fomented and maintained, a savage war upon the frontiers of the United States, contrary to the dictates of justice and humanity:

She has infidiously let loose the barbarians of Africa, to plunder and enslave the citizens of the United States:

She has arrogantly attempted to prescribe boundaries to the American commerce:

She has basely authorised piratical depredations to be committed by her own subjects on the ships and citizens of the United States:

She has violently seized and sequestered the vessels and property of the citizens of the United States, to the value of several millions of dollars:

She has insultingly imprisoned, and meanly seduced, or forcibly impressed into her service, the seamen of the United States, to the number of several thousand citizens:

And she has contemptuously disregarded the reiterated complaints; which such complicated injuries have produced.

And whereas it is at all times the right, and at a crisis like the present it becomes the duty of the citizens, freely and firmly to declare their sentiments; to claim the protection of their government; and to give every merited assurance of confidence and support to those who are employed in the administration of the public affairs: Therefore,

Resolved, That the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, being deeply impressed with the injuries and insults, which Great-Britain has offered to the rights, commerce and character of the United States; ask and expect from the wisdom and patriotism of the general government, and they hereby pledge themselves chearfully to support, with their *Lives* and *Fortunes*, the most expeditious and the most effectual measures, (measures which appear to have been too long postponed) to procure reparation for the past; to insure safety for the future; to foster and protect the commercial interests; and to render respectable and respected among the nations of the world, the justice, dignity and power of the American Republic.

And whereas the arduous, but glorious, struggles of the French nation, to establish a Free Republic, have naturally on the one hand provoked the indignation and resentment of despots, and the slaves of despots, while, on the other hand, they have raised the sympathy, admiration and applause of every enlightened and liberal mind; and the remembrance of the important services, which France rendered to America, in her day of persecution and distress, as well as the conviction, that the cause of the former is virtually the cause of the latter Republic, and of mankind, cannot fail to command the grateful and patriotic wishes of the citizens of the Union for the triumph and prosperity of their friend and ally: Under this impression, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the earnest hope and recommendation of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, that, whatever may be the political operations of the general government, those temporary irregularities, in the commercial policy of France, which according to the evidence of the recent decree, inforcing her treaty with the United States, as the supreme law of her land, obviously proceeded from the necessity, and not from the will, of the Republic, may be regarded with a generous indulgence; and that every favour may be shewn to her citizens, and her cause, which friendship can dictate and justice can allow.

The following resolutions being proposed after the adoption of the foregoing was likewise unanimously agreed upon.

Resolved, That the sufferings of America calling thus loudly for redress on the part of the Federal Government, is is the sense of this meeting that measures adapted to prevent more of our property from falling into the hands of Algiers, or of Great Britain, will be prudent, as also that duties and prohibitions ought immediately to take place on British ships and manufactures, until reparation for the losses of our citizens can be obtained; and the just claims of America to the surrender of the Western Posts be complied with.

The chairman requesting the attention of the meeting, to the calamitous situation of our brethren who are enslaved at Algiers, the following resolutions were proposed on that subject, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of five citizens be appointed to prepare a plan for soliciting donations from all benevolent and patriotic free men, for the purposes of establishing a fund to relieve and redeem our unfortunate fellow-citizens, who sailing on board of vessels belonging to the port of Philadelphia, have been captured and enslaved by the Algerine or any other piratical state.

Resolved, That the above committee shall report their plan to a general meeting of the citizens, to be holden on the twenty-second day of March instant:

Resolved, That the following named persons shall be the committee for carrying into effect the foregoing resolutions—to wit. John Swanwick, Stephen Girard, Israel Israel, Jacob Morgan, and Alexander James Dallas.

STEPHEN GIRARD, Chairman.

ROBERT M'KEAN, Secretary.

March 18th, 1794.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE.

To the Minister of War, by the General en Chef of the army of Italy.

From the Quarter General of Oulmoule, the 29th Frimaire, 2d year of the Republic, one and indivisible,

Citizen Minister,

Toulon is rendered to the Republic; and the success of our arms is complete. The promontory of Aiguillette first decided the fate of the infamous city. The 26th Frimaire, every means were united for the reduction of this position. The bad weather was contrary to our views till near one in morning; but nothing could stop the ardor of free men combating against tyrants.—And notwithstanding the obstacles of the weather, our brethren rushed into the path of glory as soon as the order was given. The representatives of the people, Robertspiere, Sallicetti, Ricard and Frenon were with us.—They showed their brethren an example of their courage. This paternal and heroic body was certain to insure victory. The English redoubt, defended by a double battery—a retrenched camp—covert way—chevaux de frize, &c. &c.—13 piecees of cannon of 36, 24, &c.—5 mortars—and 2000 chosen troops, besides, defended by two fires, cross-ways of three other redoubts, which contained 3000 men.

The impetuosity of the Republicans and the sudden taking of this terrible redoubt, which appeared from its height an inaccessible vulcano, so affrighted the enemy, that they immediately abandoned the rest of the promontary, and spread in Toulon a panic, aggravated to the last degree, when they saw the fleet riding out of the roads.

The same day, I continued different attacks on Malbusquet and other posts. Then Toulon began to lose every hope. The red redoubts, such as Pomets. Pharon, and many others, were abandoned the following night. At length Toulon was evacuated; but the enemy had the finesse to cover their flight, and we could not follow them, being defended by the ramparts, the gates of which being closed, rendered impracticable our pursuit.

The fire which appeared at the head of the port was the first indication of their departure. We immediately approached Toulon; and it was not till after night, that we were assured it was abandoned by its vile inhabitants, and the infamous coalition, who foolishly pretended to make us submit to its revolting government; the precipitation with which the general evacuation was made, nearly saved us the whole of the property, and the greatest part of the shipping. Toulon now delivered by *force*, all which *treason* had wrested from us. When the division of the west of our army prepared this grand event, that of the east commanded by General Lapoype, advanced with Citizen Baras, representative of the people towards the mountain of Pharon, and carried the first redoubt, all the others as well as Fort Pharon, were evacuated by the enemy, like those of the west. We have lost 75 or 80 of our brethren, and the number of wounded 250. It is not possible to know the loss of the enemy but we may judge, in adding the dead and the prisoners, we have caused them a loss during this day, more than 12,000 fighting men.

This has terminated, Citizen Minister, the counter revolution of the South; we owe it to our brave Republicans composing this army, who have all well deserved of their country, and of whom many individuals ought to be distinguished by national gratitude.

DUGOMMIER.

J. B. Lacoste, and Boudot, Representatives of the People, at the Armies of the Rhine and the Moselle, to the National Convention.

Neiderbrown, the 2d Nivise, 2d Year of the Republic.

The defenders of the Republic, Citizen Colleagues, have carried a signal victory over the Austrians. You know that the satellites of kings, depending more upon the force of their cannon than their own courage, entrenched themselves on the heights of Reishoffen, Gendershoffen, Freschevilers and Verth, before Haguenau, and had formed redoubts a tripple etage, not less formidable than those of Jemappe. The head of their entrenchments were attacked this morning with great success. The soldiers of the Republic took 16 pieces of cannon, 20 caissons, and five hundred prisoners, in the number of whom is found the colonel of the emperor's first regiment, all bedaubed with ribbands and crosses, with eight other officers. The number of their dead is very considerable. We never think of taking prisoners till we are tired of killing them. Our loss is inconsiderable. It would take up too much of your time to detail all the prodigies of valour of our brave soldiers. The generals will communicate to you the particulars. This victory is the more important, as it is the opening which conducts us to Landau. We have been all the day in the field of battle, in the midst of our brethren in arms. We have ourselves fired off the cannon against the enemy. This victory shall be followed with the greatest ardour.

J. B. Lacoste: M. A. Baudot.

NEW YORK, March 21.

By the brigantine Eliza, arrived on Wednesday, from Jamaica, we have the following advices.

The 22d and 41st regiments are hourly expected here from Cork, under convoy of the Adamant of 50 guns, the Alarm frigate of 32 guns, and the Fly sloop of 15 guns. These troops will be followed by further embarkations, to augment the British army in St. Domingo, both from Europe and a considerable detachment from Sir Charles Grey's, in Martinique.

Certain accounts are brought, that Aux Cayes is in a state of famine. Polverel and his associate, Rigaud, are both laid up, and the unfortunate blacks, whom they have betrayed, refuse obedience to them, and despise all their mandates.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this city, dated March 17.

"We are told here, that an Ambassador Extraordinary is immediately expected from England: his business is not known, but it is conjectured he will bring proposals for establishing a commercial treaty, which, if agreed to, all restrictions will be taken off American vessels; if this be so, Mr. Madison's propositions will fall; but if not, I believe they will be ably supported. The British spoliation of American property is, certainly, a very great grievance, and is now severely felt through the whole United States."

From Cork Papers brought by Captain Howland, arrived at Boston, in 55 days from Ireland.

OSTEND, Dec. 30.

A Meſſenger is juſt arrived with intelligence that the Royaliſts have been totally defeated—that the Allies have evacuated Alſace—raiſed the ſiege of Landau, and croſſed the Rhine.

PARIS, Dec. 27.

On the 30th inſtant a great National Fete will be celebrated here, of which *David*, the Deputy, has preſented the plan, in the name of the Committee of Public Inſtruction.

Citizen *Durand*, Adjutant General of the Army in Italy, has been appointed temporary Commandant of Marſeilles.

Leters from Straſburg ſtate, that it is hourly expected that the French army of the Rhine will effect its junction with that of the Mozelle.

Letters from St. Maloes, of the 14th inſt. announce, that every preparation is making in that port to carry on works that will render it fit to receive men of war.

A letter from Havre de Grace, of the 19th inſt. announces, that *immenſe preparations are carrying on in that harbour to attack* ENGLAND. The utmoſt activity is diſplayed in all the docks, and all the merchantmen have been put into requiſition, & are now arming. Theſe veſſels are to carry the troops now collecting in the adjacent Departments. In a ſhort time, ſloops and flat bottomed veſſels, for the purpoſe of diſembarkation, will be conſtructed. To attack London, and to carry it, will be the ſame thing to our ſoldiers, animated with the paſſion of Liberty!

John Baptiſte Hotrier, a ſhoemaker, was yeſterday condemned to death, for having furniſhed ſhoes to the army of an inferior quality, and for other fraudulent practices.

The grand total of priſoners in this capital, amounts now to 4495.

Dec. 31.

Anacharſis Cloots, and Thomas Paine, deprived by a Decree of the Convention of their ſeats, have been arreſted, and ſeals put upon their papers.—Total of the priſoners, 4621.

In the ſitting of the Jacobins of the 29th, a Member anounced, that Roberſpierre, jun. arrived from Toulon, was waiting in the Hall of the Aſſembly. Having been admitted he gave the following account of taking of Toulon.

"Fort La Malgue was well defended by the enemy, and ſtill more by its fortifications; but it could not hold out againſt the intrepidity of our brave ſoldiers. The Engliſh, alarmed at ſo much boldneſs, fled on all ſides, and left us in peaceable poſſeſſion of this rebel city. It was wholly on fire. The horizon, for four leagues round reflected this dreadful conflagration."—He concluded with an account of ſome events of the ſiege.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 31.

Extract of an authentic Letter.

It is utterly in vain for the Emperor to truſt to the reſources of his own dominions, for they are exhauſted, and unleſs he is countenanced in making a loan in England, his efforts muſt be feeble. The king of Pruſſia does not diſguiſe his meaning. He either is, or affects to be poor, and he ſays explicitly, that he muſt be ſubſidized; and we are given to underſtand that the Britiſh Miniſters are reſolved to go on, and that a treaty for ſubſidizing Pruſſia is actually in negociation.

Of the events which have paſſed in France we have the moſt afflicting accounts. Nothing can reſiſt the impetuoſity of the Republicans. Every where they have been ſucceſsful. We cannot give you a perfect idea of the gloom that has overſpread this place by the news from Toulon, and the no leſs diſaſtrous accounts from the Rhine. No leſs than 30,000 men of the Combined Armies of Europe have fallen within the laſt fortnight. Not leſs than 50,000 ſouls in all have within the laſt fourteen days of this diſaſtrous year periſhed, and ſo far has this butchery been from promoting the objects of the war, that it has almoſt to a certainty ſecured the triumph of Republicaniſm in France. We are diſgracefully expelled from the Mediterranean frontier; and letters from the Rhine ſay, that after the fatal 24th, Wurmſer had reſolved, by a Council of War, to try the iſſue of only one more attack, to retrograde with all the force, and to reſume the ſtrong poſition at Weiſſembourg, here to make his laſt deſperate ſtand. On the 24th, according to daily cuſtom, he was attacked by 30,000 Frenchmen, though he had been reinforced by the troops of the Palatinate and by the Prince de Conde, and fought the whole day with his uſual courage and obſtinacy, his line was broken. His left wing, in part compoſed by the troops of the Palatinate, was broken by the enemy, charged, and routed towards the evening; and nothing but the night ſaved them from total ruin. Their loſs was conſiderable. The Emigrants alſo left 500 on the field—and the whole army is ſo extenuated, and reduced by thoſe daily attacks, ſo harraſſing as well as ſo murderous, that we have loſt all hopes of the capture of Landau, or of being able to continue in France.

December 26.

Pechegru, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Rhine, to the Miniſter of War.

"Head Quarters, Hagueneau, Dec. 23.

"I did not write to you an account of the action of yeſterday, becauſe General *Hoche*, with whom I then was, ſent you a Courier on this occaſion. Our troops ſhewed a true Republican courage; the moſt formidable poſitions, fortified by whatever art could add to nature, were carried by the point of the bayonet. The action was renewed this morning; but as, at an early hour, I quitted the left to go to the right, I am ignorant of what *Hoche* has done to day.

"The enemy has quitted Biſchoiſſers, Duſcheim, and Haguenau, notwithſtanding of the almoſt continued works by which they had covered the line which joins the two poſts. The laſt had been fortified with ſuch care that it required nothing leſs than the diſpoſitions we had made, and the bravery and courage which our ſoldiers alone ſhew, to oblige them to retreat. We will only wait the time neceſſary ro refreſh the troops, who are greatly fatigued, and we will not give them any relaxation.

"I have requeſted the Magiſtrates to point out to me the Ariſtocrats who remain in the town, that I may treat them as they deſerve. I do not yet know all that has been taken from the enemy; but there are cannons, ammunition, covered waggons, and baggage, in great plenty. There are at leaſt a thouſand priſoners. I hope to give you good news to-morrow.

(Signed) PECHEGRU."

Citizen *Hoche*, commanding the Army of the Mozelle, to the Miniſter of War.

"Head Quarters, at Verch, Dec. 23.

"I could not yeſterday give you any details, being ſo very buſy; and am yet ſo. However, according to the beſt reports I have had, we have taken ſixteen pieces of cannon, twenty four tumbrils, from 450 to 500 priſoners, and killed or wounded 500. The briſkneſs of the attack occaſioned us only a ſmall loſs, of about 80 killed and 150 wounded.

"The attack was made at day light. The troops came without breeches. I deſire you will make known to the Convention and the Republic the names of the troops who behaved beſt, the 3d regiment of Huſſars, the 14th Dragoons, the Carbineers, and the 55th regiment of Infantry.

"General *Dubois*, unfortunately wounded, behaved like a hero, or what is better, like a Republican.

"Carts full of arms are yet brought in. I have given the locks to the brave volunteers. I have iſſued this night the moſt preciſe orders, the grand developement of the army ſhall take place. It only remains for me to lead the Army of Rhine; and if the right ſecond me, I will proceed.

"I have two tatters of colours taken from the ſoldiers of crowned plunderers. I will ſend them on the firſt occaſion to the National Convention. I cannot write more. (Signed) "HOCHE."

December 27.

Carnot, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, read the following letter:

Salicetti, Ricard, Freron, Robeſpierre, and Barras, to their colleagues compoſing the committee of Public Safety.

Head Quarters, Toulon, Dec. 20. Second year of the Republic One and Indiviſible.

"The Army of the Republic, dear Colleagues, entered Toulon yeſterday, at ſeven in the morning, after five days and five nights fighting and fatigue; It burnt with impatience to give the aſſault; 4000 ſhells were ready; but the cowardice of the enemy, who had evacuated the place after having ſpiked all the cannon on the ramparts, rendered the ſcaling uſeleſs.

"When the enemy knew the capture of the Engliſh redoubt, and the whole promontory, and ſaw all the heights of Phaton occupied by the diviſion of Gen. Lapoype, terror ſeized them. They entered Toulon in treachery, they kept themſelves there like cowards, and quitted it like villains. They blew up the Themiſtocles, which ſerved as a priſon for the Patriots; happily the latter, except ſix, found means to eſcape during the fire. They burnt nine of our ſhips, and carried away three; fifteen are reſerved to the Republic, among which muſt be remarked the ſuperb Sans-Culotte, of 130 guns. Some boats approached as far as the harbor whilſt we were in Toulon; but two field pieces, placed on the quay, diſperſed them. Four frigates were already burning, when the galley ſlaves, who are the moſt honeſt people in Toulon, cut their cables, and extinguiſhed the fire. The rope yard and the wood magazine are not damaged. Fire threatening to conſume the general magazine, we commanded 500 workmen to cut off the communication. There are ſome frigates left, ſo that the Republic ſtill has a reſpectable naval force here. We found proviſions of every kind, of which a ſtatement is making out, which we will ſend to you.

"The National vengeance is diſplaying itſelf, and the ſhooting goes on briſkly. All the marine officers are already terminated. The Republic ſhall be revenged in a manner worthy of it! The manes of the Patriots ſhall be appeaſed.

"One of our batteries has ſunk an Engliſh frigate.

"*Saliceti, Freron, Ricard, Robertſpierre, Barras.*"

LONDON, January 2—3.

Letters received by a Spaniſh Nobleman from Toulon, contain the following extraordinary information,—That after repeated diſſentions between Lord Hood and the Spaniſh Admiral Grawine, relative to the French ſhips, the former a few days prior to the evacuation of Toulon had taken upon himſelf the ſole command, aſſuring the other that he had received inſtructions to that purpoſe from the Court of London.

His Lordſhip immediately iſſued Proclamations, informing the inhabitants that they were hereafter to be under the protection of his Britannick Majeſty alone. Lord Hood ordered the Arſenal to be ſet fire to, as well as ſeveral parts of the city.

He then retired, with the principal inhabitants, on board the Britiſh fleet, without entering into any conſultation with the Spaniſh Admiral reſpecting the execution or the manner in which it might be the moſt advantageouſly conducted.

In conſequence of this conduct, the Spaniſh fleet, ſtationed in the inner harbor, had not made the neceſſary preparations of unmooring, bending the ſails, &c. and, therefore, received very conſiderable damage. It is even doubted, whether they were able to get out of the harbor.

January 4.

Laſt night Mr. Heſlop, the meſſenger arrived with diſpatches from Peterſburg and Berlin, from which laſt place he has come in ſix days. There, accounts have been received of a ſeries of ſucceſſes gained by the Dukes of Brunſwick and Wurmſer, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th ult. in which the French loſt many men, and a great number of cannon. They continued their attacks, however, on the following days, and it appears by letters from Frankfort of the 26th, they ſo far ſucceeded as to oblige General Wurmſer to fall back to Sulz.

The French armies of the Mozelle and the Rhine, having formed a junction, have at laſt ſucceeded in driving gen. Wurmſer from his ſtrong poſition at Haguenau, with conſiderable loſs; and as their principal of war is to act in great bodies, and to preſs conſtantly forward, he will probably be obliged to evacuate the whole province. Their Generals appear to acquire military ſkill by experience, and their ſoldiers are evidently worked up to a pitch of enthuſiaſm, which toil, nakedneſs, and carnage, cannot repreſs.

January 6.

By a letter written from Gen. Wurmſer to the Prince of Coburg, dated Freckenfeldt, Dec. 26, it appears that the French had attacked the poſts of that General on the 22d, 23d and 24th; that he had been under the neceſſity of retreating on thoſe days, had loſt ſome pieces of cannon, and had about 500 men killed. The Duke of Brunſwick has likewiſe retreated to co operate with Gen. Wurmſer.

Reports are in circulation, which, although ſanctioned by ſome of the higheſt names in the kingdom, we can only ſtate the rumour of the day.

According to theſe reports, the French who on the 23d ult. occupied the ſtrong poſition at Haguenau, from which they had driven General Wurmſer, gave orders to their General for improving this advantage. They bro't him to a general engagement on the 24th, in which he was totally routed, his artillery, ſtores, and camp equipage taken.

On the 25th they attacked the Duke of Brunſwick in his entrenchments, forced them with the ſlaughter of 12,000 of his men, and drove the remnant of his army into a ſituation in which it was ſuppoſed they muſt either be cut to pieces or lay down their arms.

The Neapolitan Prince taken by the French at Toulon, is ſon to the King of Naples, and nephew to the late Queen of France.

Accounts, by the way of Bruſſels, ſpeaking of our late misfortunes at Toulon, ſtate, that Fort Mulgrave, which the French call the Engliſh redoubt, was occupied by 2,500 Britiſh and 500 Spaniſh troops, the two flanking redoubts by 200 men, picked from the troops of all deſcriptions, and that of the whole number not one eſcaped, and only 500 made priſoners.

Jan. 7.

Orders have been ſent from the Admiralty for ſixteen ſhips of the line, none of them under 74 guns, and in the beſt condition of equipment, to rendezvous at Spithead with as much diſpatch as poſſible, and to be ready to ſail on the ſhorteſt notice.

150 Cords of old BARK WANTED.

THE ſubſcriber will give a generous price for one hundred and fifty Cords, or more, of good Hemlock, Spaniſh Oak, Cheſnut Oak, White Oak and Black Oak BARK, cured laſt ſeaſon, or the ſeaſon preceding the laſt.

JONATHAN MEREDITH,
No. 27, South Third-ſtreet.

March 22, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Johnſon, late of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment (particularly thoſe who are in arrearages for intereſt money due on mortgage, bond, &c.) and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce their accounts to the ſubſcribers,

JOHN JOHNSON,
JOSEPH JOHNSON,
THOMAS NORTON,
JOHN JOHNSON, ſon of Joſeph,
} Executors.

Third Month 24, 1794.

PUBLIC WARNING.

THE Public are hereby cautioned againſt a Note, which JOHN KRESS, a citizen of Philadelphia, fraudulently and maliciouſly obtained of me, after our accounts had been finally ſettled in January, 1781, and not having received the leaſt value for the ſame, I am fully determined not to pay it, unleſs compelled thereto by law.

JOHN BERTSCH.

Heidleberg Township, Northampton county, March 8, 1794.

WAS committed to my cuſtody on the 20th of January laſt, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway, a certain negroe man, who calls himſelf Jack Robinſon, but ſays he is free and was born of free parents; he is about 25 years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, appears to be a very artful, active fellow, and ſpeak good Engliſh. His maſter (if he has any) is deſired to come in three weeks from this date, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his expences, by

JOHN BURG, Gaoler.

Lancaſter county, March 24, 1794.

SALEM, March 11.

The information from various quarters, as it respects the Commerce of the United States, and our political situation, is of the most melancholy nature; and requires all the fortitude, skill and resources of those deputed to direct the political concerns of the people. When the welfare of our country is at stake, all smaller considerations ought to give way, that, by an union of Councils, such measures may be adopted as will lessen the evils existing, and prevent future calamities. If the United States should be drawn into a War, it is essential to carry it on with vigour and success, that the whole continent should be united. And the true friends of their country will exert themselves to effect the desirable end.

BOSTON, March 12.

FROM THE WEST-INDIES.

Capt. Wheelen, arrived here last evening in 30 days from Dominique, informs—That at the time of his sailing, it was reported at that place, that the British had taken entire possession of Martinique, excepting Fort Bourbon—That the governor of Dominique informed him, they were determined at all events to put a stop to our supplying the French with provisions, and that an epedemic fever, not unlike the late Philadelphia pestilence, raged there with great violence.

PROVIDENCE, March 13.

The Master of a vessel arrived here from St. Eustatia informs, that previous to his leaving that place an account was received that the British fleet and army in the West-Indies had made an attack on Martinico; that in attempting to land on a place called Pigeon Island, which was strongly fortified, they had lost near 2000 men; that the Admiral's ship was much disabled, and that they finally retreated, and had left that place.

Sunday last arrived here, in 30 days from Curracoa, the schooner Zeruiah, Capt. Metcalf Bowler. He left at Curracoa the Brigantines William and George, Bulkley, of Farmington (Con.) Friendship, Haff, New-York, and John, Cooper, of Philadelphia; and schooner Winthrop, Lombard of Boston, and Mary, Cassan, of Philadelphia. Capt. Bowler was, on his passage home, boarded by a British frigate, by a Letter of Marque from London, and by a Bermudian privateer; who after examining his papers, dismissed him. The Master of the Letter of Marque informed him that he had a few days before spoke a British privateer, fitted in the West-Indies, the Capt. of which said, he had orders to take all American vessels, having French property on board, or provisions, and bound to or from a French port.

NEW-YORK, March 22.

A vessel arrived yesterday from St. Lucia, the Captain of which, we hear, brings positive accounts, that the Island of Martinico is completely in possession of the British forces.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Bourdeaux, to his friend in this city, dated January 5, 1794.

"There is great hopes the embargo will be taken off in a few days, and compensation made for the detention, and good freight for America. The estimate I have made for my detention is 1060 dollars 80 cents; for seamens wages 440 dollars 70 cents. Hope to be with you in two months and to your satisfaction."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux, to his friend in this city, dated December 6, 1793.

"No doubt you will think it long to be without some account of us. When you know we have been four months embargoed, it will account for it. Little can be said to you without danger. I will refer you to some letters forwarded to ———, which will give you an idea of our situation, and how uncertain it is, how or when we shall return. At times I have thought we were held as hostages for some transaction about to be had with America.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 26.*

The Corporation, observes a correspondent, are making the most laudable exertions to cleanse and purify the City, whilst the Liberties remain in the most noisome situation. Can the Legislature suppose, that an epedemic will rage in the one and not spread itself in the other—and why, if the lives of the citizens merit their care, are not the bounds of the city enlarged, and thereby extend the salutary power of the Corporation.

Mr. Sedgwick's resolutions, brought forward a few days since in the House of Representatives, proposing the raising of fifteen regiments, provisionally, for the defence of the United States, were taken up yesterday in committee of the whole—the first resolution being read, was put and negatived without a debate; the others, respecting the organization, fell of course.

That gentleman then proposed another resolution, the object of which was, to ascertain the sense of the committee, whether any extra provision for the protection of the country is necessary—this brought on a debate—the resolution was at length carried in the affirmative, and a committee of nine appointed to report a plan to place the force of the country in a more efficient situation.

We hear that the French Minister has declared, that the French Government will allow and pay damages for detension of the American vessels at Bourdeaux; at the rate of twenty five livres per day, for each.

A gentleman who left England the 24th December, says, that no idea of a war with the United States was in existence there at that time.

By authentic accounts from St. Kitts, of the 1st of March, we learn, that 33 sail of American vessels, with their cargoes, were condemned at that place, on the 24th and 26th of February.

A vessel is arrived at Baltimore, which left Rotterdam the 7th January---in the British channel she was boarded by several British Cruizers, from whom no injury was sustained.

The question of an embargo may, within a few days, be expected to be renewed in the House of Representatives of the United States. A considerable majority of the Members, we understand, are in favour of an embargo, though a majority has been found against its taking place by law. It will, probably, be left discretionary, with the Executive, to lay it, under certain restrictions.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated 18th January; received via Baltimore.

"Accounts are just received here from Madrid, informing that overtures by the Spanish court had been made to the French, for concluding a truce of three months. But the result of the application was not known. Also, that goverment bills to the amount of eighteen millions had been emitted by the said court—in consequence of the scarcity of specie."

By Capt. Orne of the ship Favourite who has arrived at this place from Bourdeaux which place he left January 7th, we are informed, that when he sailed the embargo on American shipping was not taken off, nor was there any prospect of it—The number of American vessels detained there, he believes to be about 125. The reason for this embargo was altogether a mystery. The embargo extends to the Swedish and Danish vessels as well as to the Americans. The cargoes of all vessels are taken by the French officers, valued and paid for; but they are seldom valued at more than half the first cost. A Danish vessel had been dispatched from that kingdom, with provisions for the Danish Crews which were suffering in that port, but she had no sooner arrived, than her cargo was seized, except a small allowance for the several crews. Assignats are the principal medium of business in France, and it is death to make any difference between paper and specie.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated 26th of December, 1793.

"A Committee of Merchants under the influence of the ruling Powers, have chartered four American vessels, to take 400 tons of brandy to your country—By this means they intend to purchase up the flour, while the other ships are kept under an embargo—What will your countrymen think of all this?"

We hear from Nantucket, that one of their whaling vessels, on their return home, being becalmed, was attacked by an armed boat from an Algerine cruiser: the whalemen bravely defended themselves by a dexterous use of their harpoons, and destroyed all except two, whom they bro't home to convince Infidels of the truth of the fact.

New-London, March 6.

Arrived, sloop Nancy, J. Brown, Monday last in 71 days from Antigua, via St. Eustatia:—

Capt. Brown says there were 33 sail of American vessels at Montserrat, 15 of which were condemned before he left the West-Indies; at Dominica, upwards of thirty sail carried in for "Lawful Adjudication," as they term it; and several sail at Antigua, but none had been condemned. The amount of American property at Montserrat alone is calculated at £.200,000. They pretend to act upon authority of a proclamation from the British Court; which is supposed to be West-Indian manufacture.

From the General Advertiser, March 24.

From a Correspondent in Bermuda to the Editor.

Sir, Bermuda, March 5.

I take the earliest opportunity to forward you the enclosed Gazette. The article under the Bermuda head requires no comment; and if you have not already seen it, you will oblige me, and every American now in this port, to give it a *conspicuous* place in your paper.

I wish that all those persons, *who are so violently in favour of our neutrality*, had their property in St. George's.

I am, Sir, &c.

[The Gazette is of March 1st, and the article alluded to is the instruction to ships of war and privateers, of the 6th November, which we have already had an opportunity of laying before our readers. The following paragraphs are subjoined by the Bermuda Editor.]

BERMUDA, March 1.

By the above additional instructions, the Americans are totally excluded from carrying on their infamous and illicit trade to St. Domingo, with the revolted negroes.

Speedily will be published, the American account of the rejoicings of the Members of the *American Congress* on the *happy capture* of the Duke of York, with his whole army, &c. &c. &c. as was exhibited at Philadelphia, on the 14th of January last, with an account of the illuminations on the occasion.

At the same time will be published, the last *dying speech* and *confession* of the said *Congress* and their *great* and *good Allies*, the *French*.

March 19. Died in the Northern Liberties, and was interred the 21st in the Baptist Burial place, *Samuel Assmead*, aged above 84 years, long respectable as a magistrate, and lately a representative in the legislature, for Philadelphia county. A steady friend to the independence of his country, of just republican principles and practice, qualified with virtues that escorted him to a peaceful close of life, and exhibiting to those who best knew him, a more desirable path to walk in than superior wealth and talents misapplied, would possibly afford.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 7.

In committee of the whole on the bill to provide a naval armament---Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

In the first section Mr. S. Smith moved to strike out 20 guns, and to insert 36---which makes the force proposed, four ships of 44 guns, and two of 36 guns each---the committee proceeded through the several sections of the bill, and made sundry amendments in respect to officers, rations, &c.

Mr. B. Bourne observed, that the force contemplated would afford no protection to the Commerce of the United States, for the present season---as it would require several months to build and equip the ships. He therefore moved to add another section, the object of which was, to authorize the President of the United States to provide a temporary protection till the ships proposed by the bill, shall be ready.

Mr. Fitzsimons said the bill did not restrict the President to ships to be built---He may use his discretion in procuring the requisite force.

The motion after some debate was negatived.

The committee then rose and reported the bill with amendments---the amendments were taken into consideration by the House---and all of them agreed to.

Several other amendments were proposed, some of them were agreed to---and then the bill passed to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, March 10.

The bill for providing a naval armament, was taken up, the blanks filled, and finally passed the House—yeas 50; nays 39.

TUESDAY, March 11.

Sundry petitions were presented and referred.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the defence of the ports of the United States, and after some time spent in the business, the bill was reported with amendments, and passed to third reading.

A bill came down from the Senate providing for building a light-house on Cape Hatteras, and one near Oconee inlet: twice read in the House.

A bill was reported, providing for building a light-house on Seguin, in the Province of Maine—twice read.

The amendments of the committee of the whole to the bill providing means for foreign intercourse were agreed to, and the bill passed to a third reading. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 12.

The bill providing for the expences of the war department for 1794, was taken up in committee of the whole, and reported without amendments.

The bill for fortifying our harbours was taken up, the blanks filled and passed.

A message was received from the Senate communicating a resolution requesting the President of the United States to transmit to the executives of the several States, copies of the amendment proposed to the constitution. Concurred.

A report was made in favour of a diminution of the duty on the importation of bar iron under certain restrictions.

The House went into a committee on that part of the President's speech which relates to arsenals and magazines, considered the report of thier select committee and reported. The House agreed to the principles contained in that report, and appointed a committee to bring in a bill. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 13.

A bill for the building of magazines, arsenals, and for other purposes, was reported and twice read.

A bill came down from the Senate, supplementary to a bill providing for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

The House went into a committee on Mr. Madison's resolutions. The late depredations of the British on our commerce has changed in a degree the nature of the question and complexion of the debates. The resolutions are now opposed as too weak for our present exigencies. A motion was early made to amend the resolutions by specifying Great Britain, the object of them, and was carried by a considerable majority. No other question was taken except on postponing the resolutions generally, which was lost.

FRIDAY, March 14.

The bill from the Senate, supplementary to the act providing for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, was twice read.

The President has approved the bill making appropriations for 1794.

The Senate has concurred the bill authorizing a loan of one million.

It was moved to take up, immediately, that part of the resolutions, offered a few days since, which relates to empowering the President to lay an embargo if he should deem such a measure necessary.—The motion was lost, owing to the wish a of majority to pursue the subject of Mr. Madison's resolutions, and give them a decision.

The house then went into a committee on those resolutions.

A long debate ensued—in which the resolutions were opposed as being incompetent to the objects for which they were brought forward—the present circumstances of the country requiring measures of a more energetic complexion. The resolutions were supported on principles of their intrinsic propriety, and as being auxilliary to any measures of a more decisive nature, which it may be determined to adop.

No decision on the merits of the discriminating principles in the second resolution, took place.

Near the close of the Debate a clapping of hands took place in the Gallery, at an expression which fell from Mr. Parker. Upon this a debate ensued on clearing the galleries: The motion for which, was carried almost unanimously.

MONDAY, March 17.

Sundry reports were read and disposed of.

The Senate have passed the bill for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States, with sundry amendments, which the House agreed to in this sitting.

The bill for erecting arsenals and magazines was taken up in committee of the whole, reported with amendments, which were agreed to in the House, and the bill passed to a third reading to-morrow.

Upon motion, Mr. S. Smith, who had some propositions to make in the House, which he believed would require secrecy, the galleries were cleared.

TUESDAY, March 18.

The blanks in the bill for erecting arsenals and magazines were filled and the bill passed.

A memorial was read from the manufacturers of bar iron and others, praying that the duties on the importation of that article be not diminished.

Mr. Fitzsimons moved, that the President be authorised to employ any of the revenue cutters as packets or dispatch boats—agreed.

The galleries were then cleared, for the committee of the whole to resume its sitting on the STATE OF THE UNION.

*** The Members of the Society for the Relief of poor distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are desired to attend the Funeral of Capt. John Murray, from his late Dwelling-house in Swanson-street, below Almond-street, Southwark.

PURSUANT to acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and of the State of Delaware, entituled, "An act to incorporate a company for opening a canal and lock navigation, on the waters of Brandywine creek," passed in Pennsylvania, the 10th day of April, 1793, and a supplement thereto, passed the 19th of March, 1794, and at Dover, in the State of Delaware, 17th June, 1793. The subscribers, commissioned in the said acts, named and appointed, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That agreable to the directions contained in the aforesaid acts, some of them will attend at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia; at the Court House in West-Chester, Chester county, and at the house of Robert Hamilton, in the Borough of Wilmington, State of Delaware, on the 23d day of April next, from 10 o'clock in the morning until one, and from 3 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon, for at least three days successively, in order to receive subscriptions from all persons who may be disposed to subscribe for a share or shares in the stock aforesaid.

John Fleming	Abijah Dawes
Charles Dilworth	Joseph P. Norris
Nathan Scofield	Samuel M. Fox
Robert Hamilton	Jonathan Harvey
John Hayes	Andrew Petrit
William Poole	Hugh Roberts.

March 24, 1794.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, some time ago, six stray SHEEP. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JACOB EVANS.

Northtown township, Montgomery county, 25th of third mo. 1794. *

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HANNAH DE HAVEN, late of the township of Radnor, in the county of Delaware, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against the said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, for settlement to

PETER DE HAVEN, Executor.

February 6, 1794. 4

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the first day of April next,

THE tavern and plantation, known by the sign of the Waggon, on the Lancaster road. Also, some other houses and gardens, and a good smith's shop, with two fire places in it, on said road. Also, to be sold, a plantation on the said Lancaster road, 39 miles from Philadelphia, known by the name of Cox's place; containing 80 acres, and allowance, 12 thereof good watered meadow, and a reasonable good house, barn and stables, extraordinary well watered, and lies within one mile and an half of several lime kilns. Apply at the sign of the Waggon aforesaid, to CALEB WAY.

N. B. Said Cox's place, if sold, may be entered on immediately, and if not sold before the 1st day of April, will be rented.

March 19. 1794. *

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation, situate in the township of Concord, in Delaware county; containing about 205 acres, whereon is a good dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, stables, and other out houses, a quantity of good meadow, a large orchard of good fruit, the whole of said farm under good fence. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living near the premises.

JOSEPH PENNELL.

March 12, 1794. *

Six Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, an apprentice boy, about 17 years of age, named GEORGE WASHINGTON RICHARDS, five feet five inches high, of a dark complexion, has an impediment in his speech, by trade a cordwainer, he has stole his indentures, and a set of shoemakers tools, shoes and other cloathing, the property of said master. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

* THOMAS CLAYPOLE.

Pittsgrove, Salem county,
11th March 1794.

To be Sold, by private Sale,

THE FOLLOWING

LOTS & MESSUAGE,

In the City of Burlington, West New-Jersey, viz.

No. 1. A LOT and messuage on the west side of York-street, in breadth six perches and four feet, extending westward twenty-six perches, containing one acre; bounded on the east by York street, on the south by Samuel Rogers, on the west by Samuel Bullus, and on the north by ---- Craig, and a lot of John Shrieve. The house pleasantly situated, has three rooms on the first floor, four rooms on the second story, and a kitchen in the cellar.

No. 2. Another LOT on York-street, fifty-six feet one inch and a half, and continues the same breadth westward to a lot belonging to ---- Craig; bounded by York-street on the east, Wilkins's lot on the north, and Shrieve's lot on the south. Enquire of DANIEL ELLIS, in Burlington, or the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

JOSHUA HOWELL.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession had the 15th of April next,

TWO valuable Plantations, adjoining each other, situate in Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, on the road (which separates them) from Newtown to Yardley's ferry, on the Delaware, half way between, at about 3 miles distance, and about 25 miles from Philadelphia. One of them, on which is a good dwelling-house, barn, stables, smoak-house, cart-house, &c. with a great variety of all kinds of excellent grafted fruit: Also, a snug new stone tenement; contains about 90 acres. The other, on which is a water grist mill, now in complete order, and two comfortable tenements, contains about 118 acres --both beautifully situated, in a very healthy and good neighbourhood, naturally as good land as any in the county, and by the great care in farming it, by its owner, is now in an excellent state of cultivation; the whole in good fence, accommodated with plenty of wood, meadow, &c. To be sold cheap, either altogether or separately, as may best suit. Those who wish to purchase, may know the terms and title, (which is indisputable) by applying on the premises, to

CORNELIUS VANSANT.

Makefield, Bucks county, Feb. 25, 1794.

N. B. The sale is in consequence of a purchase elsewhere. *

To be sold, at public vendue,

At the house of the widow Lesher, innkeeper, in Germantown, on the second day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

A House and Lot, situated in Germantown, nearly opposite to the six mile stone, and Mr. John Bringhurst's; adjoining lands of Samuel Bringhurst and Mr. Gobble, containing 4½ acres, or thereabouts, nearly one half orchard. Any person inclining to view the same may apply to me on the premises.

March 7, 1794. MARY HASLET.

N. B. Possession will be given on the 25th of April. *

A STRAY COW.

CAME to the Farm of JACOB MYERS, some time in September last, on the Township Line road, four miles from Philadelphia, a red and white COW, with a white star in her forehead. Whoever has lost the same, will please come and prove their property, pay charges, and take her away.

March 1, 1794. ‡

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HENRY SHEETZ, Esq; late of the township of Whitemarsh, and county of Montgomery, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those having any demands against said estate are requested to exhibit their accompts to the subscribers, on or before the fifth day of May next.

HENRY SCHEETZ,
JUSTUS SCHEETZ, } Executors.
GEORGE KNORR,

March 12th 1794.

A Fulling-Mill to be LET,

Or Worked on SHARES,

SITUATE on Neshaminy creek, about five miles from Bristol, in Middletown, Bucks county. There is a good run of business, and the Mill is in good repair. For further particulars, enquire of JOSHUA WOOLSTON, on the premises, at Milford.

Second Mo. 20th, 1794. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable FARM, and Stand for a TAVERN and STORE,

SITUATED on the Skippack and Swedesford roads, about 18 miles from the city of Philadelphia and four miles from the town of Norris, containing 118 acres of land, about 35 of which is excellent watered Meadow, 38 of wood, and the Residue plough land, in a high state of cultivation. There are on the premises a large stone Dwelling house, store house, smoke house, and milk house over a capital spring of water; also a large barn, stables, waggon house, &c. and two good apple orchards, pear trees, peach trees, &c. The soil is of the first quality and highly manured. The meadow is watered by a principal branch of Stony creek and a number of never-failing springs rising on the farm. The woodland is of a superior quality. It has been an old accustomed tavern, and a large store has been kept there for many years past. The whole will be sold together, or any less number of acres with the buildings, that may best suit the purchaser. For terms apply to Colonel Andrew Porter, or Mr. Stephen Porter, near the premises.

N. B. If not sold before the fifth of April, the premises will be rented to a person who will engage to keep a reputable store.

Montgomery county, March 4, 1794. ‡

To be sold by public sale, pursuant to the last will and testament of ZACCHEUS DAVIS, deceased, on the 2d day of April next; the sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, and continue from day to until sold,

A valuable Plantation,

In Earl township, Lancaster county, about 14 miles from Lancaster, and 55 from Philadelphia,

CONtaining about 170 acres of excellent good limestone land, Connestogoe-creek running through said plantation, adjoining a good fulling-mill and merchant-mill, that formerly belonged to the place, also adjoining lands of John Waggoner, Isaac Davis and others, about one mile above Hinckletown bridge, on the Paxton road; there are on said plantation a good stone dwelling-house, log barn, a good orchard, and a proportionable quantity of good meadow, being very well timbered, and is allowed without exception to beas good a tract of land for the size as any in thetownship. A good title and possession will be given immediately on the purchaser's complying with the conditions of sale, which will be made known on said day, by GABRIEL DAVIS, and WILLIAM SMITH, Executors.

Also will be exposed to sale, at the same time and place, by WILLIS DAVIS, the abovementioned Fulling-mill, and half of the Merchant-mill, with about 36 acres of good limestone land, a good stone dwelling-house, workshop, and other out-houses thereon. The conditions will be made known on said day.

March 4, 1794.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Zaccheus Davis, are desired to make speedy payment, and those who have any just demands are requested to bring them in, properly attested, to either of the above executors. †

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 27th day of this instant March, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following tracts of land, viz. one tract containing 74 acres and 100 perches; one other tract containing 49 acres, together with the one moiety or half part of a tract of 100 acres, be the same more or less; all situate in the township of West-Nantmill, and bounded by lands of James M'Clure, Joseph and Samuel M'Elduff, Joseph Miller, and others; seized and taken in execution as the estate of James Templin, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester County,
March 10, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas. to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on tha premises, on Friday, the 28th day of this instant March, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one messuage, plantation and tract of land, with the appurtenances, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less, situate in the township of Coventry, said to be bounded by lands of William Smith, Joseph Petting, Henry Fulkerth, and others; seized and taken in execution as the estate of James Cummings, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester County,
Maarh 10, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Isaac Fish, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said estate, are desired to produce their accounts, to ISAAC FISH, Executor.

March 15th, 1794. *

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HENRY or JANE SHAW, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and all those who have demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to

DINAH FINDLY, Administratrix.

Philadelphia, March 10, 1794. *

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL FISHER, Hatter, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands against said estate are desired to render their accounts, properly attested, to

JOSEPH C. FISHER, } Executors.
THOMAS LEAMING, jun. }

March, 10, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the 26th of February last, out of the stable of the subscriber, in Fairfield, in the county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, a well made Strawberry Roan HORSE, about 14¼ hands high, ten years old, a smart pacer, in good order, shod on his two fore feet, a short bob tail, and a thick mane; he is much used to drawing. Also was stolen the same night, from a near neighbour, a saddle, with a blue striped cloth, and a curb bridle; it is expected that they were all stolen by one and the same person. Whoever secures the said horse and theif, so that he be convicted and the owner get his horse again, shall have the above reward, or for the horse 5 dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by

* JAMES HARRIS.

February 25, 1794.

To the Inhabitants of the United States of America.

THE Register and Intelligence Office for hiring Servants and other purposes, as advertised on and since the 12th of November, 1793, is continued at Mr. JOHN CURTIS's, No. 18, North Third-street Philadelphia, where he punctually attends to supply their applications.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a number of Boys and Girls to be bound Apprentices. Any parent, relation, or other person in authority, willing to have their children brought up to industry, may hear of a Master or Mistress suitable to their inclination, and free from any expence whatever, by apylying at the above Office.

Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1794.

Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in Ridley township, on the night of the 13th inst. an iron grey HORSE, about 13 and a half hands high, a natural trotter; both hind feet white, and a star in his face, shod all round, one of the shoes had been a plate shoe for a running Horse, the long hair clip't off his legs. Whoever secures said Horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall have three dollars reward, or four dollars for the horse and thief.

§ ROBERT COLVEN.

Ridley, 17th February, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, lying and being in Coventry township, Chester county; containing 150 acres of LAND; so pleasantly situated that the whole has a gradual descent from north to south, and so well watered, with several fine springs, that it is known by the name of the COLD SPRING. The land is in very good condition, having never been hard worked. For terms of sale apply to HENRY HOCKLEY at the new slitting mill, in Vincent township, Chester county; or to JAMES HOCKLEY, Pott's-Town. February 8th, 1794. ‡

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Mannington township, Salem county, and state of New-Jersey, on the 8th day of February, a negro man servant, named MARK, but sometimes calls himself BOB, is 22 years of age, short and well set, very remarkable for the care which he takes in dressing and queueing his hair, the middle finger on the left hand, when he was a child, received a wound from a hatchet, so that he is unable to close it, on the upper part of the left ear is a scar, occasioned by a bite which he received in fighting.

Said negro had on and took with him one homespun great coat, one homespun claret coloured ditto, one jean coat of an olive colour, one homespun cloth ditto, one linsey striped pea jacket with sleeves, one homespun cloth vest, one pattern vest, one pair of dark brown cloth trowsers, one fine linen shirt, frilled at the bosom, two new Russia-sheeting shirts, two pair of yarn stockings, one pair of cotton ditto, one new hat, two pair of shoes, and three pair of shoe buckles. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any jail, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

ROBERT JOHNSON.

ON MONDAY,

The thirty-first of MARCH next, at 7 o'clock, at the Coffee-House in Second street, will be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, pursuant to the last Will of ROBERT ERWIN, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased,

ALL that Messuage or Tenement and two Lots of ground, with the outbuildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging; and also a piece of MARSH MEADOW, situate and described as follows, viz.

This place, known by the name of PRIME FIELD, is situate within two miles of the city, in the township of Moyamensing, near to Second-street continued, and a small distance from Garlic Hall. The house is 50 feet in front by 20 feet deep, built of brick, one-half whereof only is finished, with good cellars under the whole, an exceeding good garden spot in front of the house, a pump of excellent water, and an orchard containing about 50 engrafted fruit-trees of superior quality. The lots are contiguous to each other, and contain 8 acres, be the same more or less. There are, besides other outbuildings erected on the premises, two frame barns or hay-houses, one of which is 26½ feet in front, by 18 feet deep, the other 20 feet each way, and both in tolerable repair.

The meadow ground is of excellent quality, situate in Moyamensing aforesaid, on Front's creek, fronting on Ark Lane, about half a mile from the premises before mentioned, containing three acres and ninety perches. One end of the house, with three acres of the land, including the orchard, is subject to an unexpired lease for three years, but can be readily purchased at a moderate sum.

Conditions of sale are --Cash for 5-6ths, and 14 years credit for the remaining 1-6th, the purchaser paying interest, and giving security.

FOOTMAN & CO. Auctioneers.

February 17, 1794. t.d.s.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment ---and all those to whom the estate owes any thing, are desired to exhibit their respective accounts, for settlement.

ROBERT ERWIN, } Executors.
WILLIAM GRAY, }

To be Sold, at private Sale,

ALL that Plantation and Tract of Land whereon the subscriber now dwells, situate in East Nantmell township, Chester county, two miles above Warwick Furnace, containing four hundred acres. The improvements consist of a stone dwelling-house two stories high, three rooms on the first floor, and five on the second, the whole house being fifty-five feet in front by twenty-five feet in depth, and a large stone kitchen, and a stone spring house near the door, a stone barn and stabling, seventy feet by thirty, a forge, with two fires and a hammer, and a large stone coal house, &c. and two stamping mills with a large cinder bank close at them sufficient to supply the forge for a number of years, Each of the works are on a different stream, and all of them within fifty yards of each other. Also, a good saw mill and other out houses sufficient for the works. All the buildings are in compleat repair. There are about 60 acres of good watered meadow on the premises, and about 10 or 15 acres more may be made, a young orchard of 100 apple trees, an old orchard, and other fruit trees. About one half of the tract is good wood land, the rest arable, and in good order. This place is so well known that a further description is deemed unnecessary. Those who may incline to purchase may have a full view of the same and its numerous advantages, by applying to the subscriber, who will communicate the terms,

Also, another Plantation, situate in Marple township, Delaware county, containing 126 acres, adjoining lands of Dr. Bernard Vanleer, within 12 miles of Philadelphia. The improvements consist of a stone dwelling-house and log kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, and a log barn and stables. There are about 10 or 12 acres of good watered meadow, and 4 or 5 more may be made; an old orchard and other fruit trees, and there is a never failing stream of water running through the place, of 18 or 20 feet fall, sufficient for a grist-mill or saw mill. There are about 60 acres of good wood land; the rest arable, and in good repair. For further particulars apply to Dr. BERNARD VANLEER, near said place, or to the subscriber, living at Reading Forge.

SAMUEL VANLEER. †

February 1, 1794.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Plantation, containing 146 acres of good LAND, pleasantly situated in the township of Lower Makefield, Bucks county, on the road leading from Newtown to the Falls Meeting-house, adjoining lands of Benjamin Palmer, John Knight, and others, four miles from Newtown, and four from the Falls; there are on the premises a good two story stone house, with a kitchen adjoining, a well of water near the door, two good barns, one 40 feet by 30, the other nearly the same size, upwards of 100 apple trees, about 40 acres of woodland, 25 acres of meadow, and more may be made. For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

AMOS PALMER. *

March 1, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Rebecca Jones, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those who ave any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, for settlement, to

PETER DE HAVEN, Administrator.

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